

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.



GLENWOOD NURSERIES

The Wm. H. Moon Co.

MORRISVILLE
PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE
616 STEPHEN GIRARD BUILDING



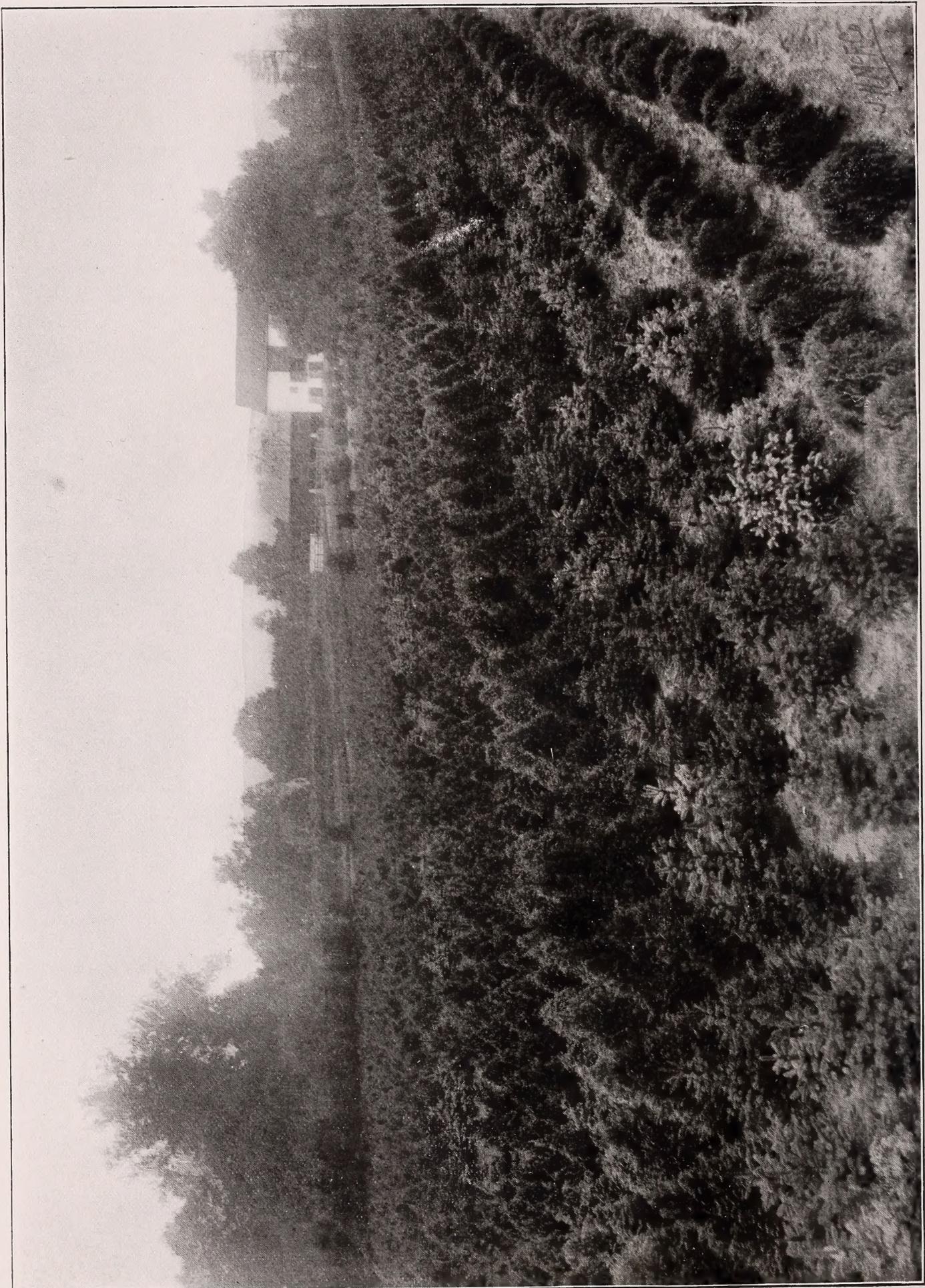
OFFICE OF THE GLENWOOD NURSERIES

The Wm. H. Moon Company
GLENWOOD NURSERIES
MORRISVILLE — PENNSYLVANIA

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE — LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT —
616 STEPHEN GIRARD BUILDING — 21 SOUTH TWELFTH STREET

Copyrighted 1902 by The Wm. H. Moon Company

PLATE I—Block of Evergreens at Glenwood



The Glenwood Nurseries

THEIR STOCK, LOCATION, TRADE, ETC.



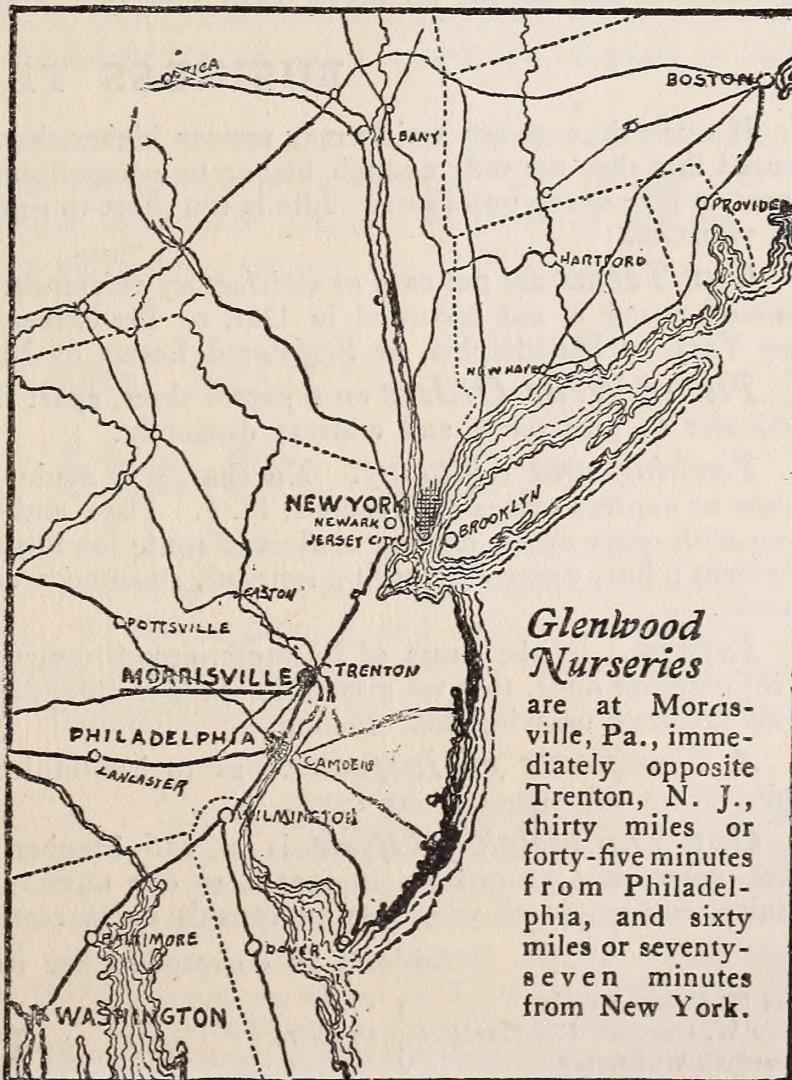
THE growing importance of the Glenwood Nurseries as a great and convenient center for the distribution of nursery stock yearly demands more space for descriptive notes and views.

Thirty years ago they were established, and since that time their growth has been like that of one of their own fine trees, healthy, vigorous and rapid, taking in fresh acres and skilled new methods every year; spreading symmetrically to cover all lines of outdoor decoration, until now they are superbly stocked with one of the most complete nursery collections, especially of ornamentals, to be found in the United States.

The collection, propagation and growth of such a stock has thus required many years of careful, persistent research and toil; for we have striven for superiority of quality and genuineness of variety in all branches of our trade.

Nevertheless, we do not recommend everything in this Catalogue as being the very best or most desirable for everybody. Some varieties are best adapted to certain localities; others are singular or grotesque specimens of plant growth, admired by many and wanted by only a few. Of many species, the distinction between varieties is so slight that none but experts or amateurs will appreciate them; but it is our business to cater for all tastes, and therefore it is necessary to enumerate many things which are valued especially because rare or odd.

The map shows the central location of the Glenwood Nurseries, near Morrisville, Bucks county, Pa., on the line of the Pennsylvania Railroad. They are about one mile from Trenton, N. J., thirty miles from Philadelphia, and sixty miles from New York, and are accessible by either the Pennsylvania Railroad (New York Division)



Glenwood Nurseries

are at Morrisville, Pa., immediately opposite Trenton, N. J., thirty miles or forty-five minutes from Philadelphia, and sixty miles or seventy-seven minutes from New York.



or the Bound Brook route to Trenton, N. J., where carriages can always be obtained at the depots. The Yardley, Morrisville and Trenton trolley line passes our nurseries every hour each way, leaving Calhoun street bridge, Trenton, thirty minutes after the hour, and Yardley, Pa., on the hour. Yardley station, on the Bound Brook Railroad, is about two miles distant. Our nurseries are thus easily accessible from all points, and we are pleased to have customers visit them on any day except the Sabbath. A much better idea of our stock can be obtained in this way than from even the most explicit descriptive catalogue. As in the case of evergreens (page 17), from the height, or even from the number of buds and branches sometimes given, it is not always possible to judge of the value of stock.

Spindling odds and ends, collected by brokers, might measure more than our well-pruned, bushy, symmetrical young trees, and yet not be worth the planting.

It is here that the advantage of a nursery convenient for the inspection of stock before purchasing is felt, and we cannot too strongly urge upon the owners of large estates the importance of selecting their stock personally, or sending their managers or gardener to do it.

Honest dealing and an intelligent care of our customers has been a feature of our business from the beginning. We are confident that the customer in search of anything in the horticultural line cannot do better than visit our grounds or write us for estimates.

BUSINESS TERMS

If our prices on any article may appear higher than those of some of our competitors, be assured that they are only enough higher to compensate for the superiority in quality that we expect to give every purchaser. Life is too short to squander in nursing sickly trees or worthless varieties.

Our Terms are net cash or satisfactory reference. Orders from unknown parties, whose financial rating is not recorded in Dun or Bradstreet, must be accompanied by a Draft on New York or Philadelphia, or Registered Letter or Money Order on Morrisville, Pa.

Please Write Orders on separate sheet, apart from the body of the letter, and be very particular to give name and address distinctly.

Packing and Shipping. No charge is made for packing or for delivery to freight depots or express offices in Trenton, N. J. Plain and explicit shipping directions should be given with every order, naming mode and route for forwarding; otherwise we will use our own judgment; but, upon delivery to railroad, steamboat or express companies, our responsibility ceases.

Errors. In the press of business, errors sometimes may occur, of which we desire to be informed at once, that we may make proper amends, as we wish to render full satisfaction to all favoring us with their custom.

A Certificate of Inspection as to healthfulness and freedom from disease accompanies every shipment of our stock.

Our Philadelphia Office is at 616 Stephen Girard Building, 21 South Twelfth street, where any information in regard to our nursery stock may be obtained by all in that vicinity, and where all who wish to consult us in regard to Landscape work should apply.

Address all correspondence to

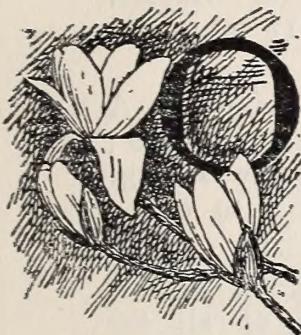
James M. Moon, President
Henry W. Comfort, Vice-President } Directors
Edward C. Williamson
Wm. H. Moon, Sec., Treas. and Gen. Man.
Henry T. Moon, Assistant Manager

The Wm. H. Moon Co.

MORRISVILLE, PA., or PHILADELPHIA, PA.



Ornamental Shade Trees



UR stock of Ornamental Shade Trees is as complete as scientific and practical knowledge combined can make it. The trees have been grown under a thorough, clean system of cultivation and frequently transplanted to insure an abundance of fibrous roots. They are free from borers, fine, healthy and handsome. Our careful system of packing protects the root-masses, so that they reach purchasers fresh and uninjured. Our suggestions on unpacking and the protection of roots before planting, given on pages 2, 4, 8, 10 and 29, will be of value to inexperienced planters.

LARGE SPECIMEN TREES of many varieties can be furnished at advanced rates. We have many superb specimens at Glenwood that must be seen to be appreciated.

FOR TREES IN LARGE QUANTITIES special quotations will be furnished on application. Quotations will also be given by the dozen, hundred and thousand, when requested. Reduced rates made to land-improvement companies, or other enterprises needing a large number of moderate-sized trees.

DECIDUOUS TREES may be transplanted at any time after the leaves fall in autumn and before they start in spring, providing the ground is not frozen. The various uses to which the different sorts of trees have been found well adapted are given in our list, and may be helpful in selecting trees for any particular purpose.

IMPORTANT GROUPS

Acer · The Maples

For general shade and ornamental purposes the Maples are, perhaps, more largely planted than any other trees. They are regular in outline, beautiful in foliage, vigorous growers, free from all diseases and adapted to all soils. By skilful pruning and culture our Maples are trained into straight, stocky trees, not easily injured by high winds or the ordinary street abuses. The Silver Maple is the most rapid-growing, but for permanency the Sugar and Norway are usually preferred.

A. Campestre. EUROPEAN CORK MAPLE. Attractive and hardy, growing slowly into a small, handsome tree, with thick, rounded head of small, elegant leaves. The bark is corky. Valuable for planting on high, dry grounds. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.; 6 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

A. Colchicum rubrum. RED MAPLE. The young growth of this rare tree is bright red in May and in August, when a second

growth appears. It grows slowly to a medium-sized, round-topped tree, found most valuable for contrasts. From Japan. 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

A. dasycarpum. SILVER MAPLE. Has been widely planted on account of its very rapid growth and adaptability to all soils. Forms a large tree, with spreading head and silvery leaves. 12 ft., 75 cts.; 14 ft., \$1.50.; larger trees, \$2 to \$4.



Acer dasycarpum Weirii laciniatum. WEIR'S CUT-LEAVED SILVER MAPLE. A very beautiful variety, with delicately cut leaves and distinct, half-drooping habit. It grows rapidly, forming a straight, upright trunk, with slender branches that curve gracefully downward. An elegant specimen tree for lawns or parks, or for lining carriage drives. 8 ft., 75 cts.; 10 ft., \$1.25.

A. negundo. ASH-LEAVED MAPLE. Also called Box Elder. Of quick growth and irregular, spreading form, improved by close pruning. The leaves are pinnately arranged. 7 to 8 ft., 50 cts.; 9 ft., 75 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.

A. polymorphum. JAPAN MAPLE. A special list is given on the following page.

A. platanoides. NORWAY MAPLE. A handsome tree of large growth, forming a wide, rounded head of spreading branches and broad, deep green leaves. Strong, compact and vigorous. One of the very best trees for street, park or garden.

	Each	Doz.	100
8 to 9 feet.....	\$1 00	\$10 00	\$60 00
10 to 12 feet.....	1 50	18 00	100 00
12 feet.....	1 75	18 00	125 00
12 to 14 feet.....	\$2 to \$3 each.	Special by 100.	
14 to 16 feet.....		\$5 to \$10 each.	

var. Reitenbachi. REITENBACH'S NORWAY MAPLE. Beautiful and striking because of its rich, changing foliage, which is soft green in spring, decidedly purple in mid-summer, purplish scarlet in autumn. Vigorous, pyramidal; valuable for contrasts. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

var. Schwedleri. PURPLE NORWAY MAPLE. Reverses the order of colors given above. The gleaming red and purple tints of its young leaves and shoots contrast brightly with the delicate greens of spring. At maturity they are purplish green, in autumn of pure golden tints and shades. The

Of the standard sorts of Deciduous Trees we annually grow large blocks, and can always supply fine specimens at reasonable rates. We grade, dig and pack these with great care and the skill of long experience. Our extra-sized specimens have been pruned and transplanted to avoid all danger of loss in removal.

TREES WILL FLOURISH in almost any good farm soil. The kind of land for trees is of less importance than its proper preparation. It should be well drained, either naturally, or artificially—well manured and thoroughly worked before planting. If you would have the best results, prepare the ground carefully. If you are not ready to plant trees immediately upon their arrival, they should be unpacked at once and heeled-in. That is, place them in an upright position, or nearly so, and cover the roots thoroughly with well-pulverized soil; press this firmly around them, and they can remain thus for a long time without injury.

spring effect is as fine as that of the best purple beeches. New, elegant and valuable. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

A. pseudo-platanus. EUROPEAN SYCAMORE MAPLE. A broad, handsome tree that grows quickly, has larger, darker leaves, and casts a denser shade than the other Maples. 8 ft., 75 cts.; 10 ft., \$1.25; 11 to 12 ft., \$1.50 to \$2.50.

A. rubrum. RED, or SCARLET MAPLE. A native species, with fine rounded head; beautiful red blossoms in early spring. Gorgeous autumnal foliage. 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

A. saccharinum. SUGAR, or ROCK MAPLE. Noblest and most enduring of all the Maples; this is also one of the finest and most generally useful of all our shade trees. It roots deeply, allowing the grass to grow close about its trunk, and grows with age into a straight, symmetrical tree of grand proportions. The famous Rock Maple avenues along the Hudson are nearly a century old, yet still in their splendid prime.

	Each	Doz.	100
9 to 10 feet.....	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$30 00
10 to 12 feet.....	75	7 00	40 00
12 to 14 feet.....	1 25	11 00	75 00
12 to 16 feet.....	\$2.50 to \$5 each.	Finely developed specimens.	
16 to 18 feet.....	\$8 to \$15 each.		

A. Tataricum Ginnala. SIBERIAN MAPLE. Leaves smaller and more finely cut than Tatarian; of similar habit. The leaves turn a beautiful red early in autumn. It is very useful for foliage effects in climates too cold for the Japan Maples, and also fine for mingling with them in beds or groups. A comparatively new variety that is being widely planted. 4 ft., 50 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

A. Virginiana. Similar in leaf and appearance to the Silver Maple, but of more dwarf habit. 4 to 6 ft., 40 cts.; 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

Section of avenue planted with Oriental Plane in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia (See page 13)

PLATE II

Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch (See page 5)





J. H. McF. Co.

PLATE III—A collection of Japanese Maple leaves, showing their wide diversity
in form and color (See page 5)



The Japanese Maples

These represent the very highest development of complex, vivid beauty in hardy trees and shrubs. They are small and shrub-like in growth, with leaves delicately cut and oddly formed or brightly colored. These characteristics make possible the *hardy permanent beds for color*, materials for which landscape artists so long sought in vain. The Blood-Leaved is in especial demand for this purpose. Plate III shows how beautiful the Japan Maples are when grown as single specimens. For bordering groups of taller trees and shrubs, or grown in tubs for house decoration, they are equally fine.

These elegant little trees grow slowly, the demand always exceeding the supply, so that prices remain about the same. We select those below as finest and most distinct of all, and offer *American-grown plants*, which we have found much stronger, more robust and more reliable than those recently imported.

Acer polymorphum. Leaves small, deeply lobed, bright green; young shoots bright red. The beautiful parent form of all the species. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50; 3 ft., \$2.

var. atropurpureum. BLOOD-LEAVED. Like the above in growth and form of leaf, but the color is deep blood-red all through the season. Much used for crimson color masses and also beautiful as a specimen. Remarkable for the coloring of its leaves in the autumn, when they become a brilliant scarlet. In groups or beds plant about 4 feet apart. 18 to 24 in., \$1.50; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2; 2½ to 3 ft., \$2.50.

var. atropurpureum nigra. Foliage and branches of the darkest shade, almost black, more permanent than any other variety. Habit erect. Rare and choice, and a most distinctly attractive lawn tree. 2½ ft., \$2.50.

var. atropurpureum dissectum. CUT-LEAVED PURPLE. Of the same beautiful color, with leaves deeply and delicately cut into lace-like patterns. Some specimens are a beautiful rose-color when young. 18 to 24 in., \$2; 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.50.

var. sanguinea crispum. Dwarf, spreading habit; deeply lobed leaves, bright rosy purple in June. 18 to 24 in., \$2.

Betula · The Birches

The Birches are distinguished by their elegant, graceful appearance, silver-white bark, slender branches and light, airy foliage. They flourish in the poorest soils or most exposed situations and are imposing and handsome anywhere, especially when grouped with evergreens, against which their white winter outlines show to fine effect.

B. alba. EUROPEAN WHITE BIRCH. Quite erect when young; it begins to droop gracefully when four or five years old. Effective in all landscape views. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

var. fastigiata. PYRAMIDAL BIRCH. Equally or even more effective on account of its elegant pyramidal habit, similar to that of the Lombardy Poplar. A very distinct, elegant and handsome lawn tree. 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.

var. pendula laciniata. CUT-LEAVED WEEPING. See Weeping Trees and Plate II.

B. lenta. SWEET BIRCH. Our tall, symmetrical forest tree, with bronzed, aromatic bark and leaves. 12 ft., \$1.

B. lutea. YELLOW BIRCH. Similar; bark yellowish gray. 12 to 14 ft., \$1.25.

B. papyracea. PAPER, OR CANOE BIRCH. Tall and exceedingly handsome, with large leaves and brilliant white bark. 6 to 7 ft., 75 cts.; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.

B. populifolia purpurea. PURPLE BIRCH. Foliage dark, very striking, like purple beech. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.



The Catalpas

These are all effective tropical-looking lawn trees that flower showily in July, when few other trees or shrubs are in bloom. Their leaves are large, glossy and heart-shaped, their long beans odd and interesting, their growth rapid.

C. bignonioides. Our showy, spreading southern native that grows like Jack's bean-stalk and spangles its great leaf masses with pyramidal flower-clusters a foot long. The flowers are white, with crimson flecks and yellow centers; very fragrant. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.

var. speciosa. WESTERN CATALPA, INDIAN BEAN. Taller and hardier than the other species, but its quick growth and durable wood make it valuable for forest and timber planting. Blooms earlier than *C. bignonioides*, with flowers larger and whiter. Quite ornamental and tropical-looking. 6 to 7 ft., 50 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50.

C. Bungei. CHINESE CATALPA. A curious dwarf that grows but 8 or 10 feet high and twice as broad. Top-grafted on tall stems, it is quite as effective for lawn and terrace decoration as the tender and more expensive bay trees. Quite hardy, and a most distinct and desirable lawn tree. Grafted, fine heads, 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$2; specimens, \$4 to \$5. See Plate V.

C. Kämpferi. JAPAN CATALPA. Of medium growth, with distinct foliage, fragrant, showy clusters of white and purple flowers, and long, slender seed-pods that give it quite an odd appearance. 14 to 16 ft., \$2.50.

Fagus · The Beeches

These are hard-wooded trees of moderate growth, with sturdy, solid trunks, smooth gray bark and lustrous leaves disposed in horizontal masses. The landscape gardener finds them exceedingly valuable for lawn specimens, avenues and screens. The Purple, Cut-Leaved and Weeping Beeches are beautiful even when very young, and grow magnificent with age. Our stock has been root-pruned to make transplanting easy. Cut back severely when planting.

F. ferruginea. AMERICAN BEECH. Our noble forest native, easily distinguished by its light bark, fine spreading growth and symmetrical rounded head. On lawns it is usually allowed to branch close to the ground. 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

F. sylvatica. EUROPEAN BEECH. Compact, of darker foliage that clings in rich russet masses through winter. 4 to 6 ft., trans., \$1 each, \$8 per doz., \$50 per 100; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.25; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.50.

var. incisa. CUT-LEAVED BEECH. A rare and handsome smaller tree of erect, fine, free growth; the leaves are elegantly cut. 3 to 4 ft., \$2; 4½ ft., \$3.

var. pendula. WEEPING BEECH. Described among Weeping Trees. \$2 to \$3.

var. purpurea. PURPLE, OR COPPER BEECH. Vigorous and elegant, with foliage changing

from deep purple in spring through crimson in summer to purplish green in fall. Another fine tree for contrastive grouping. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50 each, \$20 per doz.; 8 to 9 ft., \$3.50.

var. purpurea rosea marginata. TRICOLORED BEECH. A charming variety, having purple leaves, margined rose. A novelty. Give a shaded position or its leaves will burn. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.

var. purpurea Riversii. RIVERS' PURPLE BEECH. *The finest of all purple-leaved trees.* When a large-growing tree with purple foliage is wanted, nothing equals this. Though it varies in intensity of color, from early spring until late fall the leaves are always a rich shade, sometimes crimson and sometimes almost black. 5 to 7 ft., \$2.



Fraxinus · The Ashes

These are hard-wooded trees, that require severe pruning when transplanted. All are more or less characterized by large growth and light foliage, but there is a wide difference in the species. They are valuable for street and park planting, for lawns, drives, etc.

F. alba. AMERICAN WHITE ASH. Its broad, ovate head, straight, clean trunk and quick growth make this a desirable tree for parks, large public grounds, or for street planting. The leaves are pinnate and light green. Valuable also for timber and forestry. 7 to 8 ft., 50 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 16 ft., \$3.

var. sambucifolia. BLACK ASH. Of medium size; has elegant leaves. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 12 to 16 ft., \$3.

F. excelsior. EUROPEAN ASH. Taller and rounder-topped than the American, with larger, darker leaves, gray bark and black buds. 8 ft., 50 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 16 ft., \$3.

F. ormus. EUROPEAN FLOWERING ASH. A similar tree of smaller growth, that produces large clusters of greenish white flowers on the ends of the branches in June. 8 to 9 ft., 75 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.

Pyrus · Mountain Ash

P. sorbus aucuparia. EUROPEAN MOUNTAIN ASH. A small, pretty tree with pinnate leaves, laden until winter with large clusters of red berries. Examine for borers in spring and autumn. 6 ft., 75 cts.; 8 ft., \$1.

var. aucuparia quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED MOUNTAIN ASH. A handsome, dwarfer form; leaves deeply lobed, resembling the oak; very distinct and effective. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.

The Magnolias

Their lavish profusion of large and beautiful flowers, their fragrance, richness of foliage and stately, tropical aspect place the Magnolias easily first among flowering trees. As lawn specimens, or bordering the lawn with an evergreen background they show to fine advantage. The rich beauty of their flower is shown on Plate XIII. Planted in groups, their spring inflorescence is grand beyond description.

To insure success they should be planted in spring, with their fibrous roots carefully preserved from wind and sun during removal. Almost any good soil suits them, but they like best one that is warm, rich and moderately moist. Our stock of all these varieties is fine and well-rooted.

M. acuminata. CUCUMBER TREE. This tallest species is very hardy and thrives in nearly all soils. It grows rapidly into a fine, pyramidal tree 60 to 90 feet high and bears large creamy yellow flowers in midsummer. The fruit-cones are large and cucumber-shaped, turning crimson in autumn. A fine avenue tree. 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

M. conspicua. CHINESE, or YULAN MAGNOLIA. The flowers are great white cups 4 to 5

inches deep, that cover the tree thickly in April, before its leaves appear. A very choice and showy species, shrub-like when young, but gradually forming a medium-sized tree. 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.25; 3 to 4 ft., \$2.

M. glauca. The pretty "Sweet Bay" of our swamps. The pure white flowers appear in June and are very fragrant; the leaves glossy, laurel-like, almost evergreen. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.



Magnolia grandiflora. GREAT-FLOWERED MAGNOLIA. This broad-leaved southern evergreen flourishes in favored positions as far north as Pennsylvania. Its flowers are deep, broad cups of waxen white; they are deliciously fragrant, and begin to appear while the tree is quite small. 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

M. Lennei. A rare, superb sort, with heavy foliage and large flowers, dark rose or purple without, pearly white within. Contrasts well with the lighter-flowering sorts. Late April. 3 to 4 ft., \$2.

M. macrophylla. LARGE-LEAVED MAGNOLIA. Flowers white, 8 to 10 inches across, very fragrant. Leaves 2 to 3 feet long. A rare, tropical-looking tree of medium size. Blooms in June. 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 5 to 7 ft., \$2.

M. stellata. HALL'S JAPAN MAGNOLIA. Dwarf and bushy. Its pure white, semi-double flowers are quite fragrant and produced in April, earlier than those of other varieties. Still new and scarce. 2 to 2½ ft., \$2.

M. Soulangeana. Similar to *Conspicua*. Flowers white and purple, 3 to 5 inches across, borne a little later, yet before its leaves, which are massive and glossy. Among the hardiest and finest of foreign Magnolias. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.25; 4 to 5 ft., \$2.

M. tripetala. UMBRELLA TREE. A hardy tree of medium size, with large white flowers in June. The crimson fruit-cones are quite handsome; the leaves are disposed in whorls around the stems. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50.

The very dwarf and shrubby Magnolias are described under Hardy Shrubs.

Populus • The Poplars

As a class, the Poplars grow fast, cost little and are quickly effective. For lawn shade for groups or hedges to immediately screen disagreeable views, for planting in the sand of seaside resorts, and for street planting on rich, moist soil they are always satisfactory. The tall, spiral forms are important factors in landscape making.

P. alba (P. argentea). An improvement on the Abele or Silver-Leaved Poplar (which it much resembles), from the fact that it does not sucker as objectionably as the older variety. 8 to 10 ft., 50 cts.

var. *Bolleana*. Of pyramidal growth, like the Lombardy, but not so slender, and, like it, valuable in landscape grouping. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.

P. balsamifera. BALSAM POPLAR, or BALM OF GILEAD. A very rapid grower, with bright green leaves and spreading, pyramidal form. Planted extensively when rapid growth is desired. 12 to 14 ft., \$1; 14 to 15 ft., \$1.50.

P. fastigiata. LOMBARDY POPLAR. The obelisk form of this tree always attracts the eye and is valuable for breaking the monotony of ordinary round-headed trees. Lawn groups of it are very striking. At Newport it is planted thickly in the form of a tall hedge and thus forms a useful screen to shield houses from stables and objectionable views. 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1; 12 to 14 ft., \$1.50; 14 to 16 ft., \$2.

P. monilifera. CAROLINA POPLAR. Of rapid growth. Very desirable where quick shade is wanted. Thrives where other sorts fail. 10 to 12 ft., 75 cts.; 12 to 14 ft., \$1.25 to \$1.50; 14 to 16 ft., \$2.

ALL FRUIT AND SHADE TREES should be trimmed when they are planted. Cut back the previous year's growth one-half its length at least; frequently it is best to remove even more than this in standard trees, in order to form rounded or low pyramidal heads. Trim dwarf trees into pyramids, with the lowest branches not more than 2 or 3 feet from the ground; prune all bruised or broken roots. Our trees reach purchasers with roots well protected, and we cannot too greatly emphasize the importance of keeping them protected as much as possible while they are out of the ground. See also pages 7 and 14.



Quercus · The Oaks

No other class of trees is so majestic and enduring, or so varied in expression. Since the erroneous impression about their slow growth has been dispelled, the demand for them exceeds the supply. Their great vigor and hardihood enables them to withstand the drought of hill-sides, the caustic influences of sea spray, the unnatural conditions of city streets and other similar hardships. For wide lawns, parks, public grounds, avenues, etc., where there is room for development, few trees are so imposing. Nursery-grown Oaks, frequently transplanted and properly pruned, are not difficult to establish. Our stock is in prime condition, with straight trunks and good masses of fibrous roots. Prune severely when planting.

Q. alba. AMERICAN WHITE OAK. This noblest of our forest trees retains its vigor and increases in grandeur for centuries, and there are notably fine specimens all through the eastern states. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 8 ft., \$2.50 each.

Q. cerris. TURKEY OAK. This is a remarkably handsome ornamental sort, beautiful for lawns. It forms a medium-sized tree of thick, dense growth. The acorn-cups are mossy; the leaves are finely lobed and remain deep green until destroyed by frosts. 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Q. coccinea. SCARLET OAK. Tall, pyramidal; especially valued for the sparkling red of its autumn foliage. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 6 to 7 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

Q. macrocarpa. MOSSY-CUP OAK, BUR OAK. Of massive, open growth, with large, heavy leaves and deeply corrugated bark. The cups of the large acorns are curiously fringed with gray moss. Among the noblest and most impressive of all the species. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; 6 to 7 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 8 ft., \$1.50 each.

Q. palustris. PIN OAK. This is considered the most beautiful of all the Oaks, and is certainly the most popular for street and park planting. As the tree grows the branches droop until the lower ones touch the ground, giving it a peculiarly beautiful ovate outline. The leaves are deep green, glossy and finely divided, flaming to orange and scarlet in the fall. The avenues of Pin

Oaks, in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, and at Dosoris, L. I., are greatly admired. See Plate IV.

	Each	Doz.	100
6 to 7 feet, trans.	\$1 00	\$10 00	\$75 00
7 to 8 feet, trans.	1 25	12 00	90 00
8 to 9 feet, trans.	1 50	15 00	115 00
9 to 10 feet, trans.	1 75	18 00	135 00
10 to 11 feet, trans.	2 00	21 00	150 00
10 to 12 feet, low branched	\$3, \$4 and \$5 each		
10 to 12 feet, larger caliper	\$8, \$10 and \$12 each		

Q. prinus. CHESTNUT OAK. Native to dry situations; of tall and beautiful growth. The leaves are shaped like a chestnut's. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; 5 to 7 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.

Q. robur. ROYAL OAK OF ENGLAND. A stately ornamental tree of moderate growth. The acorns are large, the leaves long and much divided, quite different from those of our native sorts. Grand for lawns and avenues; thrives along the seacoast. 6 to 8 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$75 per 100; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz., \$90 per 100; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.75 each, \$18 per doz.; large specimen trees, \$3 to \$5 each.

Q. rubra. AMERICAN RED OAK. Very large in stature and leaf, and unusually quick in growth. The young shoots and leaf-stems are red, the foliage purplish crimson in autumn. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 8 to 10 ft., \$2.50 each, \$25 per doz.

Q. phellos. WILLOW-LEAVED OAK. This species has narrow leaves, like a willow's, and much of the grace of that tree. It grows rapidly and forms a fine specimen lawn tree. A rather rare sort that is always attractive. 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., trans., \$1.25 each, \$13 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.75 each.



Salix · The Willows

This is a large and varied group, found very useful for lawns, water-side planting, shade and quick screens. The species transplant readily, grow well in all soils, even along the seacoast, and quickly form good-sized trees. The bright bark and twigs of some sorts are very beautiful in winter.

S. alba vitellina. GOLDEN-BARKED WILLOW. Greatly valued for the winter effect of its bright golden bark, and especially showy when planted in large groups. Should be severely trimmed every winter to produce a strong growth. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts.

S. Babylonica. Described among Weeping Trees. 75 cts. to \$1.50.

S. pentandra. LAUREL-LEAVED WILLOW. Leaves broad, dark green, very glossy, so that sunlight makes it the most conspicuous of green trees. It is a valuable tree for narrow streets or similar situations, seaside planting, tall hedges, and can be clipped to

standard form, like a bay tree. The bark is bright green in winter. 6 to 7 ft., bush form, 50 cts.; 6 to 7 feet, tree form, 75 cts.

S. rosmarinifolia. ROSEMARY WILLOW. Quite an effective dwarf ornamental tree, with rounded head, slender twigs and small silvery leaves. Grafted on straight stems, they form elegant little miniature trees that produce charming effects in gardening. 2-yr., top-grafted, 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.; young trees from cuttings, 25 cts.

S. regalis. ROYAL WILLOW. A fine tree, with rich silvery foliage. Effective in groups. 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts.

Tilia · The Lindens

These are among our best large-growing street and avenue trees. They make a strong, rapid growth, form noble heads of rounded outline, and cast a dense, cool shade. Their light yellow flowers have a delightful citron odor and are much loved by the bees. The leaves are large and cordate.

T. Americana. AMERICAN LINDEN, or BASS-wood. Of splendid form and stature, larger and more open-headed than the others, with larger leaves. Will grow also in low places. 8 ft., 75 cts.; 9 to 10 ft., \$1.25; 11 to 12 ft., \$1.75; 12 to 14 ft., \$2.50 to \$3.50.

var. argentea. The beautiful SILVER-LEAVED LINDEN, noticeable in any grouping for the white appearance given by the downy, lime-white lining of its leaves. "No summer odor is quite so fresh and uncloying as that of the blossoming Lime. No wonder the

honey made from it is the finest in the world." 10 to 12 ft., \$4 to \$8.

var. pendula. See Trees of Drooping Habit. \$1.50.

var. platyphylla. BROAD-LEAVED EUROPEAN LINDEN, or LIME. A handsome tree of fine proportions, with leaves larger and rougher than the above. One of the very finest species. 8 ft., 75 cts.; 9 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.

var. pyramidalis. Pyramidal and symmetrical; leaves prettily cut; branches and shoots quite red. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

DO NOT UNPACK TREES IN FREEZING WEATHER. If they are received in a frozen condition, or in freezing weather, keep them in a cool situation, but free from frost, until they are perfectly thawed. If deciduous trees become dried or shriveled in transit, bury them completely, roots, trunks and branches, and let them remain six or eight days before planting. The puddling of the roots of all trees and plants in a thin mud before planting is a most excellent practice, and ought to be more generally adopted. To ascertain the number of trees or plants required to plant an acre, multiply together the distances each way the plants are to be set, and divide 43,560 (the number of square feet per acre) by the amount.



Ulmus · The Elms

In landscape planting the Elm is the most generally useful of all our trees. Its branches spread in grand gothic lines and are followed by a heavy drooping fringe of twigs. Where given room to develop, it forms majestic specimens of gigantic size and retains its beauty and vigor almost as long as the oaks. All the Elms grow rapidly.

U. Americana. AMERICAN ELM. There is no finer tree, on an extensive scale, for wide lawns, parks, public grounds, and avenue planting. It is graceful and beautiful to a wonderful degree and quite untroubled by the beetles that molest some foreign sorts. 8 to 10 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$75 per 100; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz., \$100 per 100; 12 to 14 ft., \$2 to \$3; 14 to 16 ft., \$4 to \$8.

U. campestris. ENGLISH ELM. Equally fine and imposing but has a more open top, smaller, more regularly cut leaves, darker bark and heavier twig fringes. A substantial and valuable tree for parks. 8 to 9 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50; 12 to 15 ft., \$2.50 to \$4.

U. montana pendula. CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM. Described under Trees of Drooping Habit. \$1.50.

Hardy Trees for General Planting

ACACIA Julibrissin. MIMOSA TREE (*Albizia Julibrissin*). A low, spreading tree, with pretty clusters of pink flower-heads and feathery, sensitive foliage. The hardiest as well as the most curious and showy of the Acacias. \$1.50.

ÆSCULUS. THE HORSE-CHESTNUTS. These beautiful trees are among the first to show their leaves in spring, and in May are dense rounded pyramids of deepest green, spanned by large, upright panicles of showy white or red flowers. They are hardy, vigorous, free from insects and beautiful for lawns or streets. **Æ. Hippocastanum**, EUROPEAN WHITE-FLOWERED, 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts.; 7 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 9 ft., \$1.50; 9 to 10 ft., \$2 to \$4 each.

Æ. rubicunda. RED-FLOWERED HORSE-CHESTNUT. Richly colored flowers. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each.

AILANTHUS glandulosus. TREE OF HEAVEN, CHINESE SUMAC. An extremely quick-growing tree of tropical appearance that thrives well anywhere. The pinnate leaves are long, feathery and elegant. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts.

AMELANCHIER. SERVICE BERRY. Also known as Juneberry and Shad-Blow. Finest of the very early-flowering trees.

Small and slender, covered in early April with a thick cloud of drooping white flowers that render it very conspicuous and showy among the other bare trees. 3 to 4 ft., 50c.

ALNUS. THE ALDERS. These grow quickly and equally well on dry or damp soils. They are of fine symmetrical habit, and especially useful for planting in wet places where other trees will not grow. **A. glutinosa**, EUROPEAN ALDER, 8 ft., 50 cts.; 12 ft., \$1; 14 ft., \$1.50. **A. incana**, SPECKLED ALDER, 6 to 7 ft., 50 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1. The CUT-LEAVED ALDER is a beautiful little ornamental tree with deep-cut, fern-like leaves. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.

ANDROMEDA arborea. SORREL TREE. Medium sized. Pyramidal tree, the young foliage tinged with bronze. Flowers borne in long racemes in June. Autumnal tints are very brilliant. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

ARALIA spinosa. HERCULES' CLUB. A small tree of singular and tropical aspect. With pinnate leaves, prickly stems and immense panicles of white flowers in August. Valuable for large, odd-looking clumps. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts.; 5 to 7 ft., 75 cts.

CARYA and **CASTANEA**. HICKORY and CHESTNUT. See Nut Trees.



CERASUS. THE CHERRIES. *C. avium* fl. pl. *alba*, the DOUBLE WHITE-FLOWERING CHERRY. This is a remarkably beautiful tree in May, when its fine white flowers appear in such thick drifts as to entirely conceal the branches. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts. *C. serotina*, or *Prunus serotina*, the WILD BLACK CHERRY, is the large and valuable timber tree of our forests, also useful for ornamental planting. Its flower-racemes are white and fragrant, its leaves glossy, its fruits black. Valuable for grouping either in bush or tree form. 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., 75 cts.; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.

CERCIS. THE JUDAS, or RED-BUD TREES. Very early in spring the leafless branches and twigs of these trees are clothed in a thick mist of the delicate deep pink flowers. Grouped with Chinese Magnolias, that also bloom about this time, they produce fine effects; or as single specimens planted against dark evergreens they are very beautiful and showy. The radiant flower-masses are followed by large, glossy, cordate leaves.

C. Canadensis, AMERICAN RED-BUD, 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. *C. Japonica*, or JAPAN JUDAS, dwarfer, with flowers larger and more brilliant. A choice and valuable small tree. 1 to 2 ft., 50 cts.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.

CORNUS. THE DOGWOODS. These bloom after the red-buds, carrying their great white or red flowers in horizontal masses. They are rated next to the magnolias as spring-flowering trees and next to the scarlet oak in brilliant autumn foliage. For planting in quantity with shrubs for screens, or under and among larger trees, nothing could be finer. *C. alternifolia* is very distinct. It has clustered white flowers, dark blue fruits, and its irregularly whorled branches form flat, spreading tiers. 5 ft., 75 cts. *C. florida*, the WHITE-FLOWERING DOGWOOD. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1. *C. f. rubra*, the RED-FLOWERING, is a new and rare sort that blooms at an even earlier age. 3 ft., \$1.25.

CRATÆGUS. THE FLOWERING THORNS. These bloom in May and are much admired. They are quite hardy and thrive in any dry soil; are low, dense and neat in growth, and their fragrant flowers are borne in luxuriant masses. We offer four double varieties of *C. oxyacantha*, the famous ENGLISH

HAWTHORN. 2 to 2½ ft., 25 cts. Paul's Scarlet, 3 ft., Double Rose, Double White, Double Red, 4 to 5 ft., all at 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz. When grouped together, the contrasts are exceedingly fine.

GYMNOCLADUS Canadensis. KENTUCKY COFFEE TREE. An old tree of medium size, with blunt shoots and pinnate leaves of bluish green. The greenish white flower-panicles are followed by large seed-pods. Thrives under very adverse conditions. 3 ft., 25 cts.; 5 ft., 75 cts.

GINKGO biloba. MAIDENHAIR FERN TREE. This remarkable tree is a deciduous member of the Pine family, yet its leaves are shaped like the pinnæ of our rarest ferns. It has a distinguished foreign air and an odd, sketchy outline. The trunk is a tapering shaft, the growth columnar when young, spreading with age. The Ginkgo avenues of Washington are famous. See Plate V. 5 to 6 ft., trans., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., trans., \$1 each, \$9 per doz.; 8 to 10 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.

GLEBITSCHIA triacanthos. HONEY LOCUST. Fast-growing tree, with pinnate foliage and strong spines. Particularly useful as a hedge plant for cold, bleak spots. 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts.

JUGLANS. THE WALNUTS. Some of these are quite ornamental. They are described among Nut Trees, page 46.

KŒLREUTERIA paniculata. In springtime few ferns are prettier than the leaves of this tree; in midsummer, when tree and shrub bloom is rare, it has panicles of showy yellow flowers a foot long; in fall its leaves are richest crimson; in winter the characteristic growth and sky-outline are particularly striking. One of our most beautiful small trees, striking and attractive at all seasons. 2 to 3 ft., 25c.; 3 to 4 ft., 50c.; 4 to 6 ft., 75c.

LARIX Europæa. EUROPEAN LARCH. A conifer with deciduous, needle-like leaves; bright green very early in spring and clear yellow in autumn. Grows rapidly into a tall, pyramidal tree, with gracefully drooping branches. 4 to 6 ft., 75c.; 6 to 8 ft., \$1.25.

LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua. SWEET GUM, or BILSTED. This fine tree is a pretty ornament for any grounds and grows well anywhere, even in low, wet places. It has curious

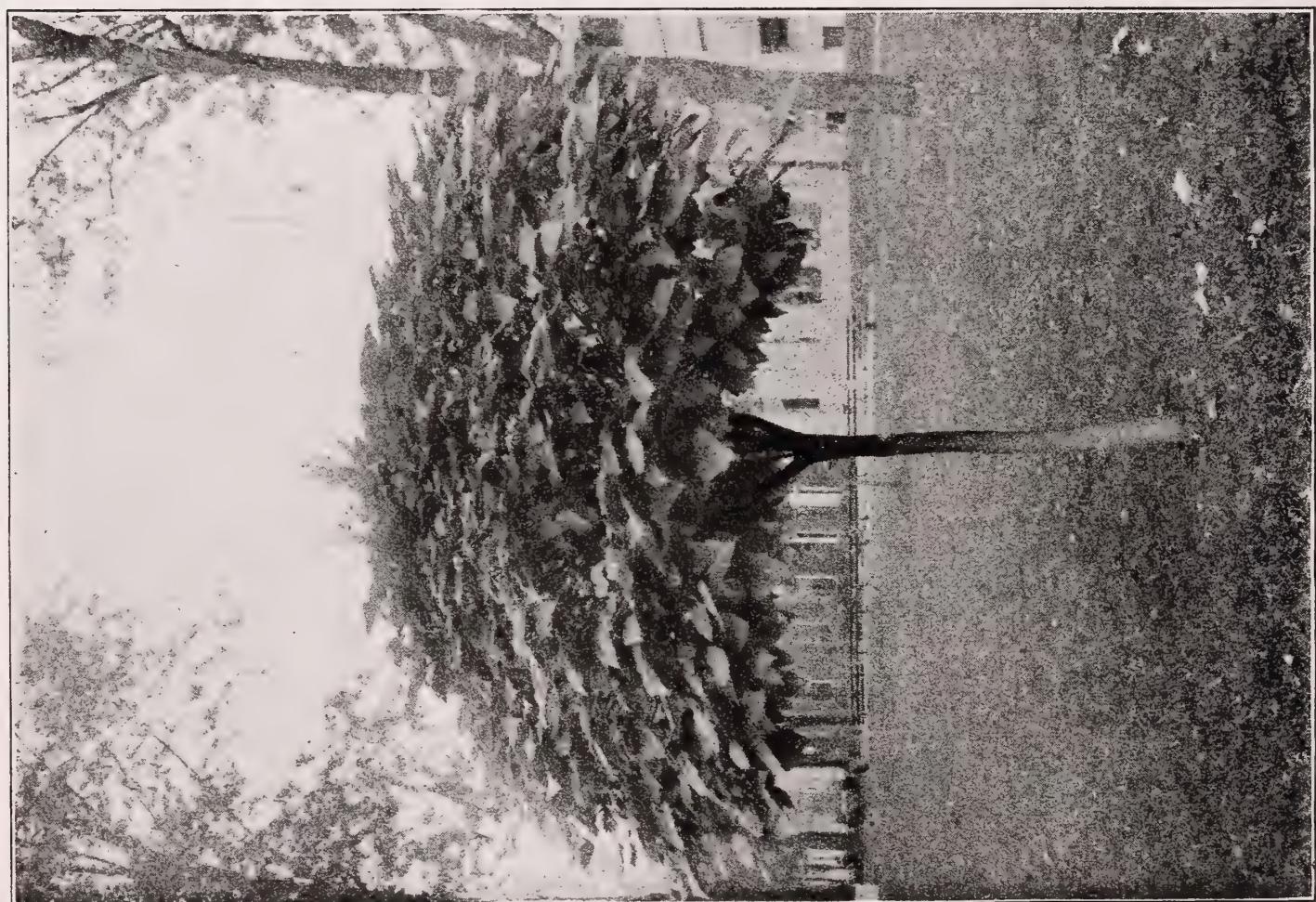
PLATE IV—Pin Oaks on lawn (See page 9)



Ginkgo Tree (See page 12)



Catalpa Bungei (See page 6)



**LIQUIDAMBAR styraciflua**, continued

seed-balls, rough, corky bark, and glossy, star-shaped leaves that color to sparkling tints of red in autumn. 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.50; 12 ft., \$2.50.

LIRIODENDRON Tulipifera. TULIP TREE. A magnificent native tree of rapid, tall and pyramidal growth. It is allied to the magnolias and almost as showy in leaf and flower. The bloom is a great tulip-like cup of pale yellow and rich orange; the leaf is large, glossy and oddly shaped. 7 to 8 ft., \$1; 8 to 10 ft., \$1.75; 10 to 12 ft., \$2.50.

MORUS. THE MULBERRIES. Prices and descriptions on page 14 and among fruits.

PAULOWNIA imperialis. EMPRESS TREE. A magnificent large tree of tropical appearance. The handsome purplish flowers stand in erect panicles a foot long; the great leaves frequently measure 18 inches across. When cut back every year in tropical bedding they are even larger. 5 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

PERSICA. DOUBLE-FLOWERING PEACHES. We cannot too highly recommend these rarely beautiful little trees which wrap themselves in such rich clouds of bloom very early in spring. We offer three varieties which contrast finely when grouped, and, blooming before other trees have started, are very showy: Pink- and Red-Flowered and Purple-Leaved, 75 cts. each.

PLATANUS orientalis. ORIENTAL PLANE TREE. Grows rapidly to grand size, is bold, picturesque, hardy, healthy and free from disease. A favorite for streets, avenues and planting along the water's edge. See Plate II.

	Each	Doz.	100
6 to 8 feet.....	\$0 75	\$8 00	\$50 00
8 to 10 feet.....	1 25	12 00	75 00
10 to 12 feet.....	1 75	18 00	125 00
12 to 14 feet.....	2 50	24 00	

PTELEA. THE HOP TREE. *P. trifoliata* is a pretty shrub-like tree that bears clusters of white flowers in June, followed by showy hop-like seed clusters in fall. 4 to 5 ft., 35 cts.; 5 to 7 ft., 50 cts.

P. t. aurea, the GOLDEN HOP TREE, is highly valued for the sunny golden green of its leaves, which is constant through summer. 3 ft., 50 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.

PYRUS. THE DOUBLE-FLOWERING CRABS. For these we ask especial attention as among the most beautiful of all our flowering trees. *P. angustifolia*, BECHTEL'S NEW AMERICAN, is a choice tree of medium size, hardy, sturdy, free from disease, and covered in early spring with a mass of double, rose-like flowers of a delicate pink color and most delightful fragrance. Blooms when quite young. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., \$1. *P. malus Parkmani*, PARKMAN'S DOUBLE-FLOWERING, is an elegant little Japanese dwarf, with long-stemmed semi-double flowers of dark rose-color completely wreathing its branches. The slender buds are of tea-rose shape, borne in clusters of five and quite fragrant. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.

RHUS. SUMACS, SMOKE-TREES. Their luxuriant pinnate foliage gives a tropical suggestion to the lawn and their autumn colors are unusually brilliant. *R. cotinus*, the SMOKE-TREE, is quite different from the others. In midsummer its curious, filmy flowers envelop the tree in a thick mist that is especially pretty among evergreens. 4 to 6 ft., 75 cts.

R. glabra laciniata, the CUT-LEAVED SUMAC. A rare little tree with long, deeply-cut, fern-like leaves. Beautiful for grouping. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.

R. Osbeckii, a larger species, is used in the same way. 4 to 6 ft., \$1.

STYRAX Japonica. A neat little tree that makes a fine display in early June when hung full of its white bells. Especially valuable for small yards and cemetery lots. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.

TAXODIUM distichum. DECIDUOUS CYPRESS. A tall, tapering tree, with fleecy foliage of a light, cheerful green. It grows rapidly and thrives in damp or dry soils. Very beautiful when in full leaf. Popular for cemetery planting and lawn specimens. 5 ft., 75 cts.; 7 ft., \$1; 8 ft., \$1.50.

VIRGILIA lutea. YELLOW-WOOD (Syn., *Cladrastis tinctoria*). Of medium height, with smooth, light bark, graceful branches and drooping racemes of white, wistaria-like flowers. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.



TREES OF DROOPING HABIT



THE landscape artist finds trees of this character especially valuable for contrast and variety of form. They form cool green tents and arbors for summer, which make delightful playgrounds for children, and they are also popular for cemetery planting. We can furnish large specimens of nearly all varieties. Among the Evergreens, pages 17 to 25, are other trees of curious weeping form, of which we offer good specimens in nearly all the varieties. Our assortment of trees of this class is unusually large and fine.

BETULA. THE BIRCHES. See page 5. **B. alba pendula laciniata**, the CUT-LEAVED WEEPING BIRCH (Plate II), is a tree of wonderful grace and beauty, tall, slender and vigorous, keeping its upright form until of considerable size. The bark is silvery white, the leaves delicately cut. A favorite tree for lawn groups, specimens and cemetery planting. 6 to 7 ft., \$1; 7 to 8 ft., \$1.50. **B. pendula elegans**, the ELEGANT WEEPING BIRCH, is a rare new form and is of especial beauty. 3 to 4 ft., \$1.25. **B. pendula Youngii** is naturally one of the trailing sorts, and when grafted on good stems makes one of our handsomest drooping trees. The shoots are fine and thread-like. 4 to 5 ft., \$1.25.

CERASUS Japonica rosea pendula. JAPAN WEEPING CHERRY. The slender branches of this pretty little tree are wreathed in rosy pink buds and flowers before its leaves appear, draping it quite to the ground with rich bloom-masses. One of the finest pendulous trees for lawns or small gardens. \$1.50.

CORNUS florida pendula. WHITE WEEPING DOGWOOD. The leading shoot grows upright; the branches droop gracefully. 4 to 5 ft., \$2.50.

FAGUS sylvatica pendula. WEEPING BEECH. A large, remarkably vigorous tree of curious, picturesque growth. Its tortuous, down-sweeping branches make rich fountains of foliage and give the tree a very unique effect. Valuable for breaking the monotony of regular-topped trees; always excites admiration and interest. Should be staked while young. 3 to 4 ft., \$1; 4 to 5 ft., \$1.50.

FRAXINUS excelsior pendula. WEEPING ASH. Of rapid growth for a weeping tree, spreading over wide spaces. 6 to 8 ft.. \$1.50.

MORUS Tatarica pendula. TEAS' WEEPING RUSSIAN MULBERRY. Of symmetrical umbrella shape; foliage glossy and handsomely cut. The branches sweep the ground in shining lengths. 1-yr. heads, \$1; 2-yr. heads, \$1.50; 3- and 4-yr. heads, specimens, \$2.50 to \$4 each. See Plate VI.

PYRUS aucuparia pendula. WEEPING MOUNTAIN ASH. A singular tree, with straggling, drooping branches, laden in autumn with clusters of red berries. \$1 each.

SALIX. THE WILLOWS. The weeping species are noted for grace, hardiness and quick growth. **S. Babylonica**, the most familiar species, is the willow of the Bible. It grows to grand size and is green very early in spring. 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts.; 8 to 9 ft., \$1; 10 to 12 ft., \$1.50. **S. caprea pendula**, KILMARNOCK WILLOW, is a curious umbrella-shaped form that seldom grows much taller than where grafted. It has beautiful catkins early in spring. 2-yr. grafts, 75 cts. **S. purpurea pendula**, the NEW AMERICAN WEEPING form, is of beautiful fountain shape. It forms a fine, globular head. 2 yrs., 75 cts.; 3 yrs., \$1.

TILIA alba pendula. SILVER-LEAVED WEEPING LINDEN. To the finer characteristics of the upright form (page 10), this tree adds a graceful drooping habit. 5 to 7 ft., \$2.

ULMUS Camperdown pendula. CAMPERDOWN WEEPING ELM. Unusually picturesque and strong-growing. The large glossy leaves form a cool and beautiful green tent. 5 to 6 ft., \$1.50.

Specialties at Glenwood Nurseries



WHILE the stock at Glenwood offered this spring of 1903 is of unusual excellence and variety, and especially notable for the care with which it has all been grown and cultivated, there are some items to which it is deemed best to call especial attention. These trees and shrubs are all particularly available for immediate planting and effect, and include the best things.

Maples. Our trees of both SUGAR and NORWAY MAPLES are exceptionally fine. They have been grown far apart, and frequently transplanted and root-pruned. See page 4.

The JAPANESE MAPLES (see Plate III) we have in great variety, with specially good specimens of the dark-leaved sorts. See page 5.

Oaks. The old idea that an Oak cannot be grown to respectable size and to decorative effect in an ordinary lifetime has been exploded. Vigorous, healthy, well-nurtured trees, properly handled, give a prompt, fine and permanent effect. Our trees of all the best sorts are very fine.

We mention especially the PIN OAK, the most rapid in growth and satisfactory in effect. It is a magnificent tree for avenues, parks and lawns. Plate IV shows lusty young trees on a lawn. See page 9.

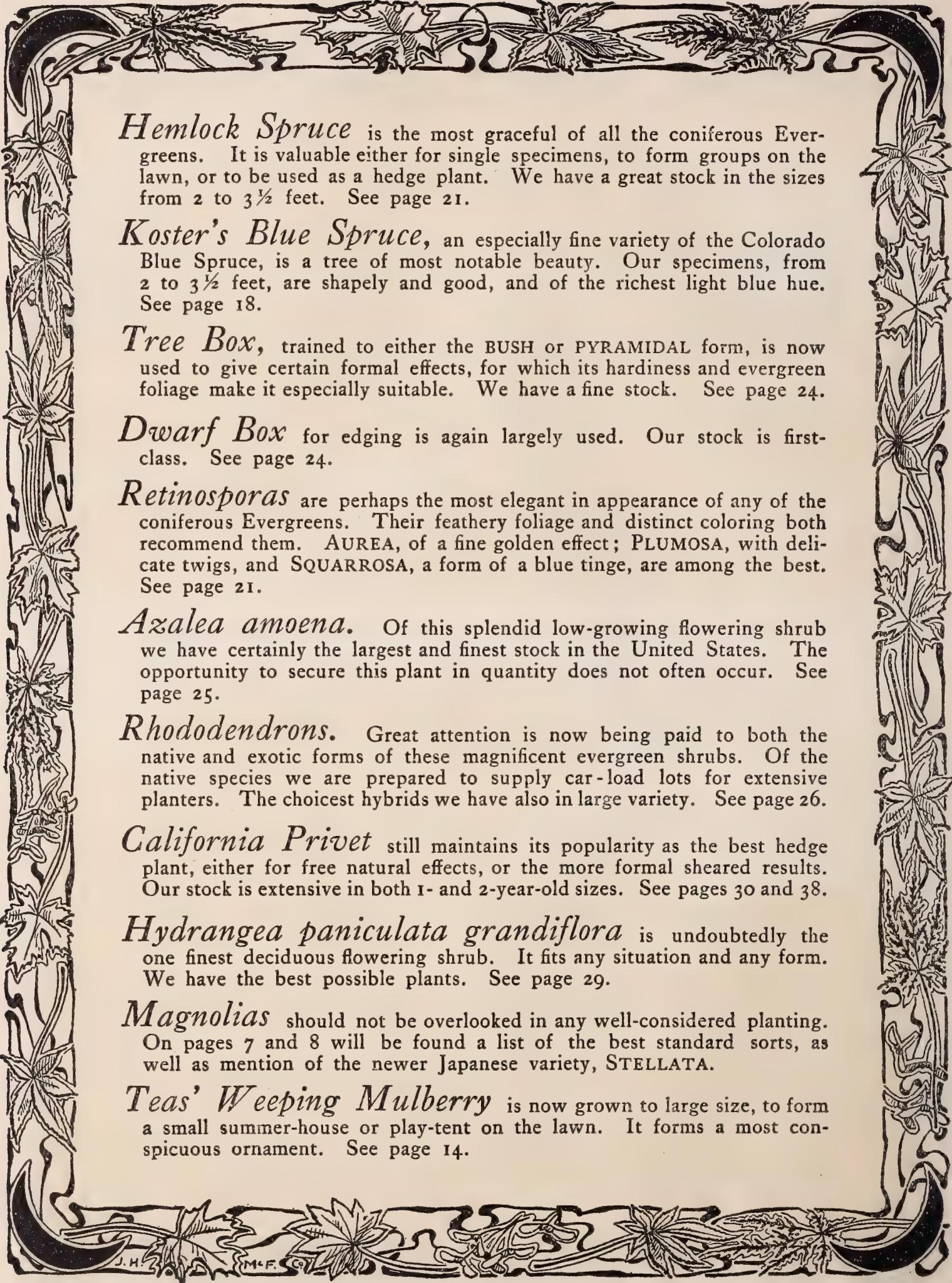
Catalpa Bungei, with its rounded head and rich, tropical leaves on tall stems, is exceedingly effective on the lawn (see Plate V). We have a large supply of superb specimens. See page 6.

Cut-Leaved Weeping Birch, a most graceful and attractive tree, is effective from the start. Our trees are in fine shape. See page 5.

Purple Beech gives a distinct color note on the lawn, and forms a most beautiful rounded head. We have perfect specimens. See page 6.

Ginkgo, or Salisburia, the "Maidenhair Fern Tree," is of peculiarly effective character. It makes an ideal avenue tree. See page 12.

Oriental Plane, or European Buttonwood, is among the very best trees of rapid growth. It gives a quick effect, and is most desirable. We have an exceptionally fine stock. See page 13.



Hemlock Spruce is the most graceful of all the coniferous Evergreens. It is valuable either for single specimens, to form groups on the lawn, or to be used as a hedge plant. We have a great stock in the sizes from 2 to 3½ feet. See page 21.

Koster's Blue Spruce, an especially fine variety of the Colorado Blue Spruce, is a tree of most notable beauty. Our specimens, from 2 to 3½ feet, are shapely and good, and of the richest light blue hue. See page 18.

Tree Box, trained to either the BUSH or PYRAMIDAL form, is now used to give certain formal effects, for which its hardiness and evergreen foliage make it especially suitable. We have a fine stock. See page 24.

Dwarf Box for edging is again largely used. Our stock is first-class. See page 24.

Retinosporas are perhaps the most elegant in appearance of any of the coniferous Evergreens. Their feathery foliage and distinct coloring both recommend them. *AUREA*, of a fine golden effect; *PLUMOSA*, with delicate twigs, and *SQUARROSA*, a form of a blue tinge, are among the best. See page 21.

Azalea amoena. Of this splendid low-growing flowering shrub we have certainly the largest and finest stock in the United States. The opportunity to secure this plant in quantity does not often occur. See page 25.

Rhododendrons. Great attention is now being paid to both the native and exotic forms of these magnificent evergreen shrubs. Of the native species we are prepared to supply car-load lots for extensive planters. The choicest hybrids we have also in large variety. See page 26.

California Privet still maintains its popularity as the best hedge plant, either for free natural effects, or the more formal sheared results. Our stock is extensive in both 1- and 2-year-old sizes. See pages 30 and 38.

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora is undoubtedly the one finest deciduous flowering shrub. It fits any situation and any form. We have the best possible plants. See page 29.

Magnolias should not be overlooked in any well-considered planting. On pages 7 and 8 will be found a list of the best standard sorts, as well as mention of the newer Japanese variety, *STELLATA*.

Teas' Weeping Mulberry is now grown to large size, to form a small summer-house or play-tent on the lawn. It forms a most conspicuous ornament. See page 14.



Weeping Mulberry, at Glenwood (See page 14)



Golden Retinospora (See page 20)



PLATE VII—Colorado Blue Spruce (See page 18)



Coniferous Evergreens

 EVERGREENS are our great specialty. To grow and sell the finest in the United States has been our aim for over a quarter of a century. The successful transplanting and handsome growth of "Moon's Evergreens" have become proverbial, and the ever-increasing demand is both reward to past and incentive to further efforts.

The soil of Glenwood Nurseries is especially adapted to the growth of Evergreens, insuring fine, fibrous roots. Frequent root-pruning in midsummer and early autumn also contributes largely to their success when transplanted, and our method of shipping large specimen trees, with balls of earth and burlap coverings about the roots, practically insures fine growth when planted again. We recommend spring planting for all Evergreens, though successful plantings can also be made in August and September.

Evergreens cannot be valued by height alone. The shearings frequently given them are to reduce their height, and make them grow into beautiful symmetrical specimens. Their structural form and root-masses should determine the value of all trees and shrubs.

This fact makes it very difficult to describe Evergreens fully, and accounts for difference in prices where but slight difference in height occurs. We cannot too much emphasize the fact that buyers of large specimen Evergreens should, when at all practicable, visit the nurseries from which they contemplate buying. The central location of Glenwood Nurseries, as shown by the map on page 1, is thus an advantage that is yearly more appreciated.

Besides their recognized value as specimen trees, shelter belts, screens, hedges, etc., the tall Evergreens form perfect backgrounds for the showy flowering shrubs and trees of early spring, the berries of autumn, the bright bark and twigs of winter, or the light green, golden or silver-blue growths of smaller Evergreens. The landscape gardener doubles the effect of all these by giving each one its proper Evergreen foil.

With Evergreens of moderate growth beautiful effects are produced by planting close together in beds varieties that contrast finely. For such hardy beds of permanent color, the *Retinosporas*, *Arborvitæs*, Blue Spruces, etc., are particularly useful. Hotels and private houses also use them for filling window boxes and for pots in hallways, etc. The different forms of *Arborvitæ*, *Retinospora*, Spruce, Pine and Juniper are preferred for this purpose. The contrasting colors of green, silvery blue and golden foliage give a gay and beautiful appearance to these combinations, whether in window-boxes or in more extensive outdoor plantings of beds or borders. There is an increasing appreciation of and demand for these evergreen decorations.

If those who wish to plant largely will confer with us, we can offer special inducements on certain varieties in quantity. Our trees have been recently transplanted, and are remarkably well supplied with fibrous roots, which our careful and scientific packing preserves in full vigor through the longest shipments.



Abies · The Firs and Spruces

(INCLUDING PICEA AND TSUGA)

Evergreens of much elegance and dignity, with considerable variety in their tones of green and blue. The spruces have needle-shaped leaves scattered all around their shoots. The Firs have flatter leaves, mostly two-ranked. All are vigorous and hardy, especially our native species.

Abies alba. WHITE SPRUCE. A beautiful native tree of medium size, naturally dense pyramidal growth, and beautiful blue-gray color. Its lower branches are persistent, its beauty retained to old age. A favorite for tubs. 6 to 8 ft., \$2.50.

A. Canadensis. HEMLOCK SPRUCE. See Tsuga, page 21.

A. Apollinis. A beautiful specimen tree, similar to Nordmann's Fir, but more compact, with lighter foliage. 3 ft., \$3.50; 4 ft., \$5 to \$10.

A. concolor. A distinct new Rocky Mountain species almost as beautiful as the Colorado Blue. It is of fairly rapid growth, has yellow bark on the young branches and unusually long light green or silvery leaves curved upward. 2 to 3 ft., \$3 to \$5.

A. Englemanni. COLORADO SPRUCE. Of bluish green color; dwarf, compact grower. 2 to 2 1/2 ft., \$2; 3 to 4 ft., specimens, \$10 to \$20.

A. excelsa. NORWAY SPRUCE. Stately, rapid-growing; largely planted everywhere for shade, shelter, hedges, etc.

	Each	Doz.	100
2 to 3 feet.....	\$0 50	\$5 00	\$40 00
5 feet.....	1 00	10 00	
6 feet.....	1 25	14 00	
5 to 6 feet, sheared specimens.	\$3 to \$8	each.	
7 to 10 feet, specimens.	\$8 to \$15	each.	
10 to 15 feet, specimens.	\$15 to \$25	each.	

var. conica. Dwarf, conical form, compact and dense. Perfectly symmetrical without pruning. Foliage dark green. 18 in., \$1.

var. inverta. WEEPING SPRUCE. This curious species is well shown in Plate VIII. The foliage is larger and brighter than that of the species, the lateral branches as drooping as a willow's. As a specimen tree it is always odd and interesting. We have some fine specimens on our grounds. 2 ft., \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., \$5 to \$10 each.

A. Fraseri. Similar to the well-known Balsam Fir, but of finer habit, with darker foliage. 1 to 2 ft., 50 cts.

A. Nordmanniana. NORDMANN'S SILVER FIR. As a specimen this tree is almost peerless. It is quite hardy and forms a thick, dense tree of beautiful proportions, well adapted by its moderate growth, even to small areas. The foliage is wide, thick, dark green and lustrous, with a silvery under surface that makes the tree sparkle in the sunshine. Plate IX shows one of our grand specimens. 1 1/2 to 2 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 2 to 2 1/2 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz.; 2 1/2 to 3 ft., specimens, \$4 each, \$40 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., specimens, \$5 to \$8 each.

A. orientalis. EASTERN SPRUCE. Tall, conical, as dark in leaf as Nordmann's Fir, and of even denser natural growth. Is always included in any good selection of lawn specimens. 1 ft., specimens, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 2 ft., specimens, \$2 each, \$20 per doz.; 2 1/2 ft. to 3 1/2 ft., specimens, \$3 to \$5 each. See Plate VIII.

A. pectinata. EUROPEAN SILVER FIR. Pyramidal, stately, symmetrical. The broad, heavy foliage, dark green above, is given a rich silvery effect by its light under surface. 4 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., \$2.50 each.

A. pungens. COLORADO BLUE SPRUCE. This exceptionally beautiful specimen tree is now one of the most important in commerce. With little pruning it grows into a dense, symmetrical shape, is hardy, vigorous and long-lived. The foliage is of a rich blue or sage color. As this color is variable in seedlings, we have trees grafted from the finest silver-blue specimens. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50 to \$4; 3 to 4 ft., \$5 to \$8, according to color and height. (Plate VII.) **var. pungens Kosteriana.** KOSTER'S BLUE SPRUCE. In this new variety the sage or steel-blue color is especially deep and rich. Every fine place should own one or more good specimens. Our stock is grafted from Koster's best "true blue" trees. 3 ft., \$5; 3 1/2 ft., \$8; 4 ft., \$10.



Juniperus · The Junipers and Cedars

Hardy trees of great vigor that thrive in poorest, driest soils, in low damp places, at the seaside, or almost anywhere. The columnar forms are valued for formal gardens and artistic grouping; the trailing ones for covering rocky slopes and sand-banks. As hedges, shelter-belts, screens, specimens and grouping they are also much used.

J. aurea. DOUGLAS' GOLDEN JUNIPER. A charming small form of dense, spreading growth, brilliantly colored with golden yellow on the twigs and young growth during summer and autumn; very showy.

	Each	Doz.
9 to 12 in.....	\$0 50	\$4 00
1 to 1½ ft., bushy.....	75	8 00
12 to 18 in. by 12 to 18 in. wide.....	1 00	10 00
18 in. high by 24 in. wide.....	1 50	

var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL JUNIPER. Erect, pyramidal, distinct. The foliage has a beautiful glaucous tint. 1 to 2 ft., 40 cts.; 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

var. Hibernica. IRISH JUNIPER. Forms an erect dense column of dark green. Effective in cemetery lots, small yards and general landscape planting. 2 to 2½ ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

J. drupacea. Pyramidal tree with narrow head. Leaves spiny, pointed and broad (broadest of all the species). Somewhat resembles the common red cedar, though

the foliage is much more glaucous. Dense and compact. Quite rare. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.

J. Japonica. A dense, bushy grower, with light, lively green foliage. Very beautiful. 12 to 18 in., \$1.

J. prostrata. TRAILING JUNIPER. A beautiful native species of odd, trailing growth. It is densely branched and forms wide, thick masses of delicate foliage. Used for picturesque hillside planting. 1½ to 2 ft., bushy, 50 cts.

var. Suecica. SWEDISH JUNIPER. Similar to the Irish Juniper, but a lighter golden green; forms an especially pretty and compact little column. 1 to 1½ ft., 40 cts.

J. Sabina. A spreading variety. Well adapted for rockwork. 1 to 1½ ft., 50 cts.

J. Virginica. RED CEDAR. A well-known American tree. Varies in habit and color of foliage. Its fine pyramidal form makes it valuable for grouping. 1 to 2 ft., 35 cts.

Pinus · The Pines

The Pines, like the junipers, are exceedingly hardy, grow fast, and are therefore of great value for our climate. They are bold and handsome or picturesque in growth and so diverse in character that species may be selected to suit any situation or grounds of almost any extent. It has been said that "when in doubt" a landscape gardener or forester always plants Pines, and certainly they are among our very best trees for specimens, groups, shelter-belts, screens and general park purposes.

P. Austriaca. AUSTRIAN or BLACK PINE. Dark and massive spreading branches, heavily plumed with long, stiff, dark green leaves. One of the most useful species, giving, as it does, a most distinct effect. 2 to 3 ft., bushy and fine, recently transplanted, 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1 each, 10 per doz.

P. Cembra. SWISS STONE PINE. Dwarf and handsome; of slow, compact, conical growth. The leaves are short and silvery. A pretty little Pine for specimens or groups. 1 ft., \$1.

P. excelsa. BHOTAN PINE. A beautiful lawn tree, with drooping, silver-blue foliage resembling the White Pine's, but longer and more pendulous. 2 to 3 ft., \$2; 3 to

**PINUS excelsa**, continued

3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$2.50; 4 to 5 ft., \$3; 5 to 6 ft., \$5; 6 to 8 ft., \$10.

P. Mugho. DWARF MUGHO PINE. This unique Alpine species forms a dark, dome-shaped bush, broader than its height and sometimes almost prostrate. Valuable for planting on small lawns, terrace banks, hillsides, rockeries, etc., and near the sea. 9 to 12 inches in height and diameter, 75c. to \$1.

P. Strobus. WHITE, or WEYMOUTH PINE. Quickest growing and most beautiful of all our native Pines, this is also one of the longest-lived and most generally valuable. It grows into naturally beautiful specimen trees, makes a fine background and shelter-

belt for large lawns, and is a valuable timber tree for even the poorest soils. The needles are long, silvery and plumy in effect. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.50 each, \$16 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., \$2 each, \$20 per doz. var. *nana*. DWARF WHITE PINE. Of naturally dense and compact habit, forming handsome dwarf specimens without trimming. Foliage a beautiful silver-green. Of especial beauty and value. 18 by 18 inches, \$3.

P. sylvestris. SCOTCH PINE. A fine species, with strong, erect shoots and silvery needles. 2 to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 75 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

The Retinosporas

Sometimes called JAPAN CYPRESS. This group is unusually attractive because of the remarkable brightness, delicacy and variety shown in its foliage tints. In the spray, too, there is great variety, the fern-like, plume-like, thread-like and other forms being very distinct, though all are soft and rich in effect. They are beautiful for bedding and grouping, either alone or with other Evergreens and bright-barked shrubs, for specimens on even the smallest lawns, and for winter decorations in pots and tubs. Occasional shearings render them more compact and brighten their colors.

R. flavescens variegata. WHITE-LEAVED RETINOSPORA. The bright young growth of this pretty and compact little tree makes it attractive and effective. 1 to 2 ft., by 12 to 15 inches in diameter, \$1.50 each; 2 to 3 ft., by 24 inches in diameter, \$4.

R. filifera. THREAD-BRANCHED RETINOSPORA. A unique specimen Evergreen of odd growth. The central shoot grows upright, the main branches horizontal, and from them droops a wide cone of slender, threadlike shoots. The foliage is a soft, light green; the variety especially valuable for massing in the front line of evergreen belts and groups. Extra choice. 1 to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$4.

R. filifera aurea. GOLDEN THREAD-BRANCHED. This promises to be one of the handsomest of the family. The branches are of a beautiful golden color and very graceful. Very desirable. \$2.50 to \$4.

R. obtusa. This forms a tall tree that grows rapidly and is quite stately. The foliage is

delicately shaded, and the tree is beautiful in color, texture and disposition of its masses. 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1; 3 to 4 ft., \$4.

var. aurea. GOLDEN VARIEGATED RETINOSPORA. The young foliage is profusely marked with golden yellow. Very handsome and bright. 1 to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1.25; 2 to 3 ft., \$3.50.

var. nana. This pretty dwarf is greatly admired for its picturesque oddities of growth and the rich black-green color held by its foliage through all seasons. This is the species grown in pots to great age by the Japanese. Entirely hardy. 9 to 12 inches, \$1; 18 to 24 inches, \$2.50.

R. plumosa. This variety carries its small foliage on short branchlets like soft plumes of clear, light green.

	Each	Doz.
2 feet	\$0 75	\$5 00
3 feet	2 00	18 00
4 feet	2 50	24 00
5 to 6 feet	\$5 to \$10 each.	



PLATE VIII — SPECIMENS AT GLENWOOD
On left, *Abies orientalis*; on right, *Abies inverta* (See page 18)

PLATE IX—SPECIMENS AT GLENWOOD

On left, *Retinopora squarrosa* Veitchi (See page 21); on right, Nordmann's Silver Fir (See page 18)





R. plumosa aurea. GOLDEN RETINOSPORA. One of the hardiest, brightest and most desirable Evergreens for our climate. It is vigorous, neat and constant in color, the young growths being of an especially bright golden tint. Admirably adapted for small yards and general grouping anywhere. See Plate VI.

	Each	Doz.
2 feet	\$1.00	\$10.00
3 feet	2.50	25.00
4 feet	\$5 to \$10 each.	
5 to 7 feet	\$20 to \$50 each.	

R. squarrosa Sieboldi. Dwarf, compact Evergreen, with bluish green foliage changing to a purplish hue in winter. 9 to 12 in., 50c.

var. Veitchi. This is a hardy, valuable species, of much beauty, quite distinct from all other sorts. It is of compact, heath-like habit, and grows quite large, but is easily kept back by the shears when this is desirable. The foliage is soft, feathery, and of a rich silvery glaucous or steel-blue that contrasts finely with the dark green and golden tints of other varieties. See Plate IX.

	Each	Doz.
1 to 1½ feet	\$0.50	\$5.00
2 feet	1.00	8.00
2 feet, sheared	1.25	10.00
3 feet, sheared	3.00	30.00
5 to 7 feet	\$25 to \$50 each.	

Taxus · The Yews

Because they are so handsome and will bear shearing to fit almost any plan, the Yews have always been popular for grouping, formal gardening and topiary work. They should be given somewhat sheltered situations, as, unfortunately, they are not all entirely hardy in our climate. They are slow-growing, refined in appearance, and, unlike most Evergreens, thrive well in shade.

T. adpressa. FLAT-HEADED, or JAPAN YEW. A spreading, flat-topped form, attaining 8 or 10 feet in height, with dark, ovate leaves and pink berries. Attractive. \$3.50.

T. baccata. ENGLISH YEW. Of larger and more open growth, erect and very dark green. Used for specimens, cemeteries, bordering large groups of Conifers and for hedges. 1 ft., \$1; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50; 2 to 3 ft., sheared, \$2.50; 3 to 4 ft., sheared, \$5.

var. *aurea*. GOLDEN YEW. An elegant small tree of denser, hardier growth. Con-

spicuously pretty in the growing season for the golden green tips of its branches. Groups finely with other dwarf Evergreens. 1 ft., \$2.

var. *fastigiata*. IRISH YEW. Forms a dark slender column that requires no clipping to preserve its shape. Very useful because it is so distinct and effective and requires so little space. 1 to 1½ ft., \$1.50.

var. *repandens*. Very luxuriant low-spreading tree, rarely growing over 3 or 4 feet high. Very dark, long foliage. \$1.

Tsuga · Hemlock Spruces

The Hemlocks are particularly graceful, and serve well as a contrast to the pines and some of the spruces. Hemlock Spruce is a superb hedge plant, as well as a fine ornamental.

T. Canadensis. HEMLOCK SPRUCE. Our most graceful native Evergreen, retaining its dark pure green color all winter, its elegance and vigor to extreme age. Unpruned its growth is open, free and drooping; when pruned it becomes very dense. Makes a beautiful specimen tree and a good hedge. 12 to 15 in., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100; 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100; 2 to 2½ ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50

per doz., \$55 per 100; 2 to 2½ ft., sheared, \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$70 per 100; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$12 per doz., \$100 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., sheared, \$1.75 cts. each, \$20 per doz., \$160 per 100.

var. *Sargentii pendula*. SARGENT'S WEEPING HEMLOCK SPRUCE. Compact grower, with graceful weeping spray-like branches. One of the choicest and most beautiful Evergreens. 2 to 2½ ft., \$4.



Thuja • The Arborvitæs

INCLUDING BIOTA

All forms transplant so readily, are so neat, compact, and, in many cases, so brightly colored that landscape gardeners use them in a dozen different ways: for contrastive grouping, bedding and bordering, for cemetery and lawn specimens, hedges, screens, etc., and also for house decoration. The American or Western Arborvitæs are hardier, grow larger and are more generally useful than the Biota or Eastern species, which are yet so beautiful that they are well worth a little care in protection. The leaf-forms of most species are as delicate as those of rare ferns. Their early summer growth is particularly attractive. We offer a superb stock of all the finer and more useful species. The Dwarf Arborvitæs are fine bushy specimens of their respective heights.

Thuja occidentalis. AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ. Erect, conical, of rapid growth, entirely hardy. Leaves flat, light green, beautifully formed. For specimens, screens or hedges.

	Each	Doz.	100
3 to 4 feet.....	\$1 00	\$10 00	\$75 00
4 to 5 feet.....	1 50	15 00	

var. compacta. Dwarf, densely branched, of charming oval form and rich color. For small lawns, evergreen beds and borders, cemeteries or house decoration. 1 to 2 ft., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.

var. ericoides. HEATH-LEAVED ARBORVITÆ. Curious and pretty little Evergreen of conical form, with soft, feathery foliage like the Heaths of Europe. Light green in summer, bronze in winter. 1 to 1½ ft., 75 cts.

var. George Peabody. GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. Color effect a clear shining golden yellow that contrasts finely with dark Evergreens. Neat and dwarf, quite hardy, grows rapidly; has the brightest and most permanent color of all. Certainly one of the handsomest of the golden-tinted Conifers. 1½ ft., \$1.50.

var. globosa. GLOBE ARBORVITÆ. This pretty little dwarf forms a dense round head without any training. Entirely hardy and distinct, a pretty shade of green; charming and desirable. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.

var. Hoveyi. HOVEY'S GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. Compact, globular; foliage a rich golden

green. A fine and hardy American seedling. 1½ ft., 75 cts.; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25.

var. pyramidalis. PYRAMIDAL ARBORVITÆ. Forms a compact slender column of dark green; is hardy, vigorous and one of the best forms for ornamental grouping. Always conspicuous and elegant. 2 to 3 ft., \$1; 4 ft., \$1.50.

var. Sibirica. SIBERIAN ARBORVITÆ. Perhaps the best and most useful species of all for this country, and especially valuable for cold climates. Grows compact and shapely without shearing, yet endures it to almost any extent. Its heavy, full foliage is a peculiar dark green all the year. In great demand for specimens, screens and hedges and in tubs for house decoration. 2 ft., \$1.

var. Tom Thumb. An especially pretty and useful dwarf form, with heath-like foliage; harder and richer green than *T. ericoides*. Its slow growth and compact symmetry make it valuable for decoration in small gardens, cemetery lots, etc., and for low evergreen hedges. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.

var. Vervæneana. A distinct and handsome yellow-marked variety. Entirely hardy. 1 to 2 ft., \$1; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50.

T. orientalis aurea (Biota). EASTERN, or CHINESE GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. These dense, pyramidal little trees are exceedingly effective for planting around groups of taller Conifers. 1 to 1½ ft., 75 cts.; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.



Thuja orientalis elegantissima. ROLLINSON'S GOLDEN ARBORVITÆ. A new form of much beauty. The flat, fern-like growths turn edge-wise to the center of the tree. In summer the young growth is golden yellow, in winter chocolate-brown, studded with golden tips where it catches the sun. Distinct and very rich in effect. 18 to 24 in., \$1; 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50.

var. *semper aurea*. Hardier than most eastern sorts, with a brighter, more permanent golden color. 1½ ft., \$1; 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.50.

var. *filiformis pendula*. WEEPING ARBORVITÆ. A singular, drooping form, valuable for variety and always interesting. The slender branches are like whiplocks. 1½ ft., \$1.

Choice Specimen Evergreens

CEPHALOTAXUS. These are handsome Chinese Evergreens, similar to the Yews, but of stronger growth, with broader foliage. They are frequently sheared into compact bushes and used in evergreen beds. *C. drupacea* forms a beautiful low bush, with stiff, spreading branches of light green. 2 ft., \$2.50. *C. Fortunei*, the CHINESE YEW, is similar in growth and habit, but larger and darker green. 2 to 3 ft., \$2.50.

CUPRESSUS *Lawsoniana* (*Chamæcyparis*). LAWSON'S CYPRESS. One of the most beautiful of all Conifers. A graceful pyramidal tree, of vigorous growth and dense, elegant habit. The branches are frond-like in arrangement and droop gracefully at the tips. The color is an unusually rich dark green, retained all the year. Forms beautiful specimens. 1 to 1½ ft., 75 cts.; 2 ft., \$1.50. *C. Lawsoniana versicolor*. A variegated form of Lawson's, strong-growing and hardier. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.

CEDRUS *Deodora*. Beautiful Evergreens, with light silvery green foliage, graceful

and drooping. Not entirely hardy north of Philadelphia. 1½ to 2 ft., \$1.25. *C. Atlantica glauca*, the Mt. ATLAS CEDAR. Very rare species of recent introduction. Symmetrical form, handsome light bluish foliage. 18 to 24 inches, \$2.

CRYPTOMERIA *Japonica elegans*. Low, dense tree, with horizontal branches and drooping branchlets of bright green, changing to bronze in the autumn. 2 to 2½ ft., \$1.50.

SCIADOPITYS *verticillata*. UMBRELLA PINE. This rare Japanese tree grows slowly to large size, and is both ornamental and interesting at any stage on account of its curious formation. Each branch and shoot is terminated by a whorl or umbrella-like tuft of dark, shining leaves. Nice bushy plants, 2 to 3 ft., \$4.

THUYOPSIS *borealis* (*Cupressus*). NOOTKA SOUND CYPRESS. A fine dark green tree from Nootka Sound. Pyramidal, dwarf, compact. 1 ft., \$1.

Broad-Leaved Evergreens

AZALEAS. The evergreen varieties are described in our special list of Azaleas and Rhododendrons.

BUXUS. THE BOX TREES. The different species vary in size from low bushes to medium-sized trees. All are long-lived, hardy, of dense, compact growth, and have dark green, glossy leaves. They are used

for grouping, edging walks, planting against house foundations, for hedges, and in tubs for formal gardens, terraces and porches. Will grow in sun or shade, preferably the latter. *B. aurea variegata*, the GOLD-STRIPED variety. 12 to 18 in., 50 cts. *B. latifolia*, the BROAD-LEAVED BOX, is an especially handsome sort that likes a half-shady

**BUXUS, continued**

situation. 1 to 1½ ft., 25 cts.; 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts.; 2 to 2½ ft., very bushy, \$1.50. *B. macrophylla rotundifolia* is a large, round-leaved variety that proves very attractive. 12 to 15 in., 25 cts.; 1½ to 2 ft., 75 cts. *B. s. nana*, the pretty DWARF Box, is the variety so much used in old-fashioned gardens for edgings. It is one of the most useful species of all. 2 yrs., 4 to 6 in., \$1 per doz., \$6 per 100, \$50 per 1,000. We also offer for the same purpose *B. arborescens*, 6 to 8 in., \$8 per 100, \$75 per 1,000. In planting Dwarf Box edging five or six plants are required to plant a foot.

Tree Box. Our stock of choice pyramidal Tree Box is very fine. They are symmetrical and well adapted for single specimens or formal planting. 2 ft., \$2.50; 3½ ft., \$3.50; 4 ft., \$5.

COTONEASTER buxifolia has small, oval leaves much like the Boxes, but thickly interspersed with white flowers, and later with showy crimson fruits that brighten the shrub all winter. It is thus a joy in the dull days of winter, when only somber colors prevail. 25 cts.

CRATAEGUS pyracantha, the beautiful EVERGREEN THORN, is a low shrub of irregular, picturesque growth. In May it is a mass of sweet white flowers, which are followed by orange-scarlet fruits through autumn and winter. The leaves are rich and glossy. It is used for covering stone walls, for hedges, rockwork, etc., with fine effect, and is a shrub of distinction and beauty. 9 to 12 in., 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

DAPHNE Cneorum. A pretty little evergreen shrub, bearing a profusion of fragrant, rosy flowers in May. Desirable for rockeries, etc. 50 cts.

EUONYMUS. Besides the deciduous species (page 35) this genus also includes both evergreen shrubs and vines. *E. Japonicus*, the JAPAN EUONYMUS, is a handsome upright shrub that remains green and glossy in both stem and leaf all winter, if grown in a somewhat sunny spot. 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz. *E. J. argentea*, its beautiful variety, has leaves broadly margined with white. 1½ to 2 ft., 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. *E. J. aurea*, the GOLDEN EUONYMUS, is a similar variety, with gold-margined leaves.

40 cts. each, \$4 per doz. The brightly marked foliage of these varieties is very striking for winter contrasts. The *Japonicus* varieties are not hardy north of Philadelphia except in sheltered locations.

E. radicans is the pretty CREEPING EUONYMUS with plain green leaves. It is used for covering house foundations, stone walls, tree-trunks, etc., which it soon covers with a thick evergreen web. This and its varieties are perfectly hardy. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz. *E. radicans variegata* is a very rich and dense-growing variety, used in the same way, and also for vases, etc., in the garden. Its leaves are handsomely variegated with white, gold and pink. 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

ILEX. THE HOLLIES. These make beautiful small specimen trees, attractive all the year because of their broad, glossy, prickly leaves, but most beautiful from November to April when laden with bright scarlet berries. The white, inconspicuous flowers are fragrant and much loved by the bees. Remove the leaves when transplanting. *I. aquifolia*, the ENGLISH HOLLY, has leaves somewhat darker than the American, and is generally considered more beautiful, but is not so hardy. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. *I. opaca*, the AMERICAN HOLLY, is one of our most beautiful Evergreens. The leaves vary little from the English species, the tree is hardier, the scarlet berries more abundant, forming a good winter substitute for flowers. 1 to 2 ft., 75 cts.; 2 to 3 ft., \$1.50. *I. crenata*. JAPANESE HOLLY. A handsome shrub-like Evergreen, desirable for hedging, also for grouping with other Evergreens, and is much valued for specimen planting. It is hardy and transplants as well as the privet. The leaf is small, pointed, and a beautiful shining green. 9 to 12 in., 40 cts.; 12 to 18 in., 75 cts.; 1½ ft., \$1.

KALMIA. MOUNTAIN LAUREL. These are most beautiful when planted in masses, either alone, or with rhododendrons and azaleas. They bloom profusely in spring, almost hiding their dark, shining leaves with huge corymbs of pink and white flowers. Next to the rhododendrons they are our showiest evergreen shrubs. *K. latifolia*, our MOUNTAIN LAUREL, is a well-known species of great beauty. We offer strong, nursery-

**KALMIA**, continued

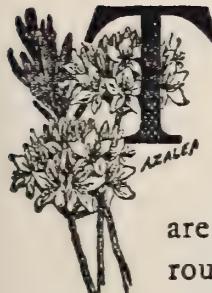
grown plants, 15 to 18 in., very bushy, with buds, at 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz. *K. angustifolia* has narrower leaves and darker pink flowers. 18 in., 50c. each, \$5 per doz.

LIMONIUM trifoliatum. HARDY ORANGE. This large shrub is curious and thorny, but attractive for many reasons. Its glossy roundish leaflets are borne in threes, its sweet white flowers early in spring, its small, bright reddish oranges in fall. The latter are not edible, but very showy. Where hardy, as it is here, it is a valuable protective hedge plant, and it is beautiful enough for planting anywhere. 30c. each, \$3 per doz.

MAHONIAS. The richness of their holly-like, glossy leaves, their neat habit and beau-

tiful flowers give the Mahonias great popularity for ornamental planting. They grow from 1 to 5 feet, and thrive best when they can be grouped on the shaded northern side of buildings or tree groups. *M. aquifolia*, HOLLY-LEAVED MAHONIA, has showy, bright yellow flowers in May, followed by blue berries for winter decoration. Its upper leaves are bronzed to red in winter, and its winter effect against the coniferous Evergreens is rich and attractive. 1 to 1½ ft., 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz. *M. Japonica* is of more upright habit than *M. aquifolia* and bears a profusion of yellow flowers in early spring. But its striking characteristic is its large, distinct glossy green leaves. Very desirable. 1 to 2 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

Azaleas and Rhododendrons



THESE two magnificent shrubs vie with each other in splendor of bloom, are given the same culture and usually grouped together. Their blossoming in May and June is always the grand event of the season. Azaleas love the shelter afforded by the Rhododendron's dark leaf-masses, and their brilliant flowers show finest against such a foil. After their flowers have faded the Rhododendrons' great flower-cones are glorious for a month or more, and their bright glossy foliage is attractive the year round. Kalmias are also fine for mingling with these shrubs.

AZALEAS

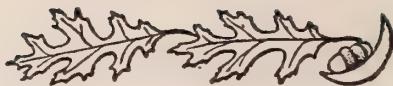
For richness and beauty of tints the Azalea has no parallel among flowers. A bed of well-selected varieties in full flower, with a dark green foil such as Evergreens afford, is one of the grandest shows of spring. In the different varieties are seen softest tints of buff, apricot and primrose; dazzling ones of apricot, salmon, orange and vermillion. Planted as specimens, in beds by themselves, or with Rhododendrons, they are beautiful and much admired.

A. amœna. Evergreen, and the most showy of very dwarf shrubs. In the spring the little bushes are a mass of bright, rosy purple flowers; all winter their leaves are bronzy purple. For bordering drives and edging beds of taller Azaleas and Rhododendrons. 6 to 8 in., bushy, from open

ground, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.; 8 to 12 in., very bushy, from open ground, 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; 12 to 15 in., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 15 to 18 in., very bushy, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz. See Plate XV.

A. mollis. CHINESE AZALEA. This is a particularly handsome dwarf species, of especial beauty for massing and unusually hardy. The flowers are larger than in most varieties and carried in bold, handsome trusses of rich yellow or red. Fine, bushy plants, 15 to 20 buds, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 20 to 30 buds, 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

A. Pontica. GHENT AZALEA. This species is unequalled for brilliancy and variety of color. Although usually hardy, they are finer if given some protection in winter. Fine, bushy plants, 15 to 18 buds, 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.



RHODODENDRONS

Since experience has taught us wisdom in the selection of hardy varieties, Rhododendrons are no longer considered difficult to grow, but they are most easily cared for and most effective when planted in large beds or groups, so that their flowers will be seen in glorious masses. If the place selected is sheltered from the force of prevailing winds, so much the better. They will grow in any good soil, but are finest in a somewhat shady situation where the soil is deep, well drained and well mulched with leaves.

Our selection of varieties has been made with a view to combining thorough hardiness with brilliancy of color. It includes the finest named sorts adapted to this climate, with flowers ranging from white to crimson. Quotations for spring only. Plate X.

Finest Named Varieties:

	Each	Doz.
15 to 18 in., 6 to 8 buds.....	\$1 00	\$10 00
18 to 22 in., 8 to 12 buds.....	1 50	15 00
24 to 30 in., 12 to 20 buds.....	2 50	25 00
30 to 36 in., specimens, \$5 to \$6 each, \$50 and \$60 per doz.		

Rhododendron maximum. AMERICAN GREAT LAUREL. Tall, with large, handsome leaves and white to rose-pink flowers. Extra hardy nursery-grown specimens.

	Each	Doz.
2 to 3 feet.....	\$1 50	\$15 00
3 to 4 feet.....	2 25	25 00

We can furnish Rhododendrons by the car-load. Native collected plants carefully dug with ball of earth and well set with bloom buds. Quotations given on plants 1 1/2 to 7 feet high. Correspondence requested with all wanting to obtain strictly first-class stock of this desirable plant. State number and size required.

Hardy Flowering Shrubs



IN emphasizing the importance of shrubbery a prominent landscape gardener recently said: "If one-tenth the trouble wasted on carpet-bedding and other fleeting but costly rubbish had been spent on Flowering Shrubs, American gardens would look much the better for it today." At some seasons shrubs supply half the bloom and beauty of our grounds, as well as cozy nooks and screens. At all times they are needed as a brilliant undergrowth and supplement to the trees planted. Large estates now make lavish use of them for groups, beds, borders, screens, etc., as well as for specimens. They need little care.

At Glenwood Nurseries we grow a fine, full line of shrubs, transplanted, well rooted, well developed, and in various sizes from small plants of a year's growth to specimen shrubs of mature development, some 6 to 8 feet high. We shall be glad to furnish estimates to all who appreciate good stock, with good roots, at moderate prices.

SPECIAL QUOTATIONS ON SHRUBS

Shrubs quoted at 50 cts. each can be furnished at \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100. Shrubs quoted at 30 and 35 cts. each are \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100. Smaller plants can be supplied at \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100, purchaser's selection. Where shrubs are wanted by the 1,000, correspondence is solicited.

IMPORTANT GROUPS

These include the larger families of shrubs with brilliant flowers or popular characteristics which create a large demand for them. Single species of great ornamental value and smaller



groups are described under the head of Hardy Shrubs for General Planting. Azaleas and Rhododendrons are given a special chapter on pages 25 and 26. Evergreen Shrubs are described on pages 18 to 25.

Berberis · The Barberries

In May and June the Barberries are gay with showy masses of white, yellow or orange flowers; through autumn and winter they are even brighter with rich crops of berries. They are hardy, graceful, 2 to 6 feet high, thorny, and grow quickly in almost any soil, so that we can use them for many things: neat little hedges and boundaries, borders, groups, against walls or house foundations, etc. The berries of the different species vary through red and dark blue shades to almost black, thus adding variety and beauty to the landscape.

B. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S BARBERRY. A unique and charming Japanese form that fits a dozen or more needs in landscape gardening. Low, dense and neat in habit, with a profusion of white flowers in May. In autumn it is all aglow with scarlet leaves and berries, and all through winter the bright fruit clings to its branches. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. Larger plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. See Plate XIV.

B. vulgaris. EUROPEAN BARBERRY. Flowers yellow, borne in drooping racemes, followed in the autumn by brilliant orange-scarlet fruit. 25 cts.

var. purpurea. PURPLE BARBERRY. Leaves purple, in beautiful contrast with its flower-masses, and also with other shrubs, like the Golden Elder, Variegated Dogwood, Variegated Weigela, Variegated Privet, etc. Berries deep purplish red. 35 cts.

Cornus · The Dogwoods

Independent of their flowers, which in some cases are very pretty, the Shrubby Dogwoods are valued for handsome fruits, leaf-variegations and for the bright-colored bark now so much prized for winter relief and contrast with evergreens. If cut back to the ground every spring the young shoots will be brighter and more abundant. Plant in lines or groups against evergreens. All are hardy and grow fast.

C. florida. Described among trees, page 14.

C. sanguinea. RED OSIER DOGWOOD. The blood-red bark shows beautifully against the snow in winter. The large yellow flower-clusters are very abundant and appear early in spring. 35 cts.

var. elegantissima variegata. The leaves are broadly margined with white, sometimes entirely white, stems red. Grows rapidly. One of the finest variegated shrubs. 50 cts.

C. Gouchaulti aurea variegata. A fine golden variegated sort. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts.

C. sericea. SILKY CORNEL. Deep red branches and narrow leaves covered with silky down; fruit-clusters a showy light blue. 35 cts. and 50 cts.

C. Sibirica. RED SIBERIAN DOGWOOD. A rare and remarkable sort with white flower-clusters and showy, deep red bark. 35 cts.

C. stolonifera aurea. GOLDEN-BARKED CORNEL. The bright yellow branches of this variety contrast well with the other sorts. 50 cts.

For other species consult Hardy Trees, page 12.



The Deutzias

The flowers of the Deutzias are tassel-like and clustered into thick wreaths along their drooping branches in June. The shrubs are hardy, vigorous, adapted to all soils and remarkable for grace, beauty and prodigal bloom. The taller forms are valuable for specimens, low ones for bordering, grouping or planting near the house.

D. crenata candidissima. A new and handsome species, with very large double flowers so pure white and perfect that they are frequently used in "floral pieces." 35 cts. and 50 cts.

var. fl. pl. alba. DOUBLE WHITE DEUTZIA. A most beautiful shrub; flowers pure white, double, showy and spreading; very strong-growing variety. 35 cts. and 50 cts.

D. crenata, var. fl. pl. rosea. DOUBLE PINK DEUTZIA. Exquisite flowers of double rosette shape, tinged with soft pink. A strong and vigorous-growing sort. 35 cts. and 50 cts.

var. Pride of Rochester. A choice new sort that excels in vigor, size of flowers, length of panicles and freedom of bloom. The flowers are double, white, tinged outside with pink, and open a week earlier than those of other sorts. 35 cts. and 50 cts.

D. gracilis. DWARF DEUTZIA. The beauty of the family and one of the best shrubs in our entire list. It forms a low, round bush, covered in early summer with the most graceful wreaths of pure white single flowers. Used for forcing, pot culture and Easter decoration as well as outdoor planting. 25c.

D. hybrida Lemoinei. A new and elegant cross from *D. gracilis*, as dwarf and free-flowering, but of more upright growth and considered by some to be even finer for forcing. See Plate XII. 25 cts.

D. scabra. ROUGH-LEAVED DEUTZIA. Very vigorous; flowers white, single, bell-shaped, in small bunches. One of the tallest-growing sorts.

D. Waterii. Beautiful pink, single flowers. 35 cts. and 50 cts.

D. Wellsii. Flowers white, double. 35 cts. and 50 cts.

Hibiscus Syriacus · The Altheas

Also called ROSE OF SHARON. The Altheas bloom profusely in late summer—an almost flowerless time—and landscape gardeners naturally make free use of them. Their rich variety of color makes it possible to use them in large quantities even in small areas. They are very hardy, easy to grow in all soils, and bloom until growth stops in late fall. Grown in standard form they make handsome specimens; planted thickly they make beautiful flowering screens or hedges. Prune in winter. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts.; 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.; 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts.; 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. See Plate XI.

Totus albus simplex. Large, single, pure white flowers; very fine. Dwarf habit. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts.

DOUBLE ALTHEAS

Alba plena. Double; white with reddish center.

Amplissima. Double; rosy red; early bloomer.

Ardens. Double; purplish blue; free bloomer.

Boule de Feu. Very double, large, well-formed red flowers.

Carnea plena. Double; flesh color.

Comte de Haimont. Double; white, with rosy outer petals.

Duchesse de Brabant. Large, double, with reddish lilac flowers; free-blooming.

Duc de Brabant. Similar to above; dark rose.



PLATE X — Specimen Rhododendron, with flower-truss above (See page 26)

Flowers of Altheas—Hibiscus (See page 28)

PLATE XI

Hydrangea paniculata grandiflora, at Glenwood (See page 29)





Duke de Bretagne. Double; white, shaded rose, nearly pink; leaves more cut than other sorts.

Double Rouge. Very double; dark red flowers.

Elegantissima plena. Double; white, shaded with rose.

Folia variegata. A conspicuous variegated-leaved variety. Double purple flowers; one of the finest variegated shrubs. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts.

Grandiflora superba. Double; white, shaded to pink and carmine.

Joan of Arc. New. Double; pure white; should be in every collection.

Lady Stanley. One of the finest variegated sorts.

Leopoldii plena. Large, double, flesh-colored flowers, shaded with rose; foliage laciniated.

Pæoniflora plena. Flowers pinkish white.

Speciosa plena. Double, rosy pink; very fine.

Van Houttei. Double flowers; white, shaded rose; free-blooming.

Unnamed Varieties. Blue, Purple, Red, White, Variegated.

The Hydrangeas

The half-hardy *Hortensis* and its varieties have long been popular for garden and conservatory use, and now for the even showier hardy species there is quite a rage. At Newport these are used in great quantities for bedding, and pruned to the ground every winter. Treated in this way the flower-heads are larger and finer. The *Hortensis* varieties should be given some protection in winter.

H. hortensis. GARDEN HYDRANGEA. Flower-heads large, showy, pink or blue, according to the treatment. Hardy, with a slight protection. This and its varieties are favorites for Easter forcing and growing in tubs for porch decoration. 50 cts.

var. Otaksa. Dwarf, vigorous; produces huge pink flower-clusters when young. 50 cts.

var. Ramis pictis. RED-BRANCHED HYDRANGEA. One of the finest varieties. Its dark red branches brighten as they near the flower-trusses. The plant is robust and produces freely immense heads of deep rose-colored flowers. 50 cts.

var. Thomas Hogg. A neat dwarf, with enormous round white corymbs. A superb pot-plant, and also hardy with protection. 50 cts.

var. Mariesi (new). Broad leaves; very large pink flowers. 50 cts.

H. paniculata. Flowers not as large as *grandiflora*, though bush is more symmetrical. 35 cts.

var. grandiflora. GREAT-PANICLED HYDRANGEA. The most popular and widely planted of all shrubs. Showy, blooming during an almost flowerless season; hardy in the most exposed situations. The white flower-panicles are often a foot long. See Plate XI. 2 to 2½ ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; 2½ to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Tree Hydrangeas, trained to standard form, at 75 cts.

H. quercifolia. OAK-LEAVED HYDRANGEA. Large leaves, shaped like an oak's, very bright in fall. Flowers white, in loose spikes. 50c.

H. radiata. Native sort; valued mostly for the foliage. Flowers white, in flat heads. 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts.

 The annual loss of trees and shrubs would be greatly lessened if they were protected as much as possible while out of the ground. The exposure of the roots of some kinds of trees to a severe drying wind or a hot sun for an hour is sure death to them. Particularly is this the case with evergreens, as their sap is resinous and when dried cannot be restored to its normal condition.



Ligustrum · The Privets

These ideal hedge plants have such an array of good points that we can no longer spare them for hedges alone. They are hardy, nearly evergreen, grow freely in all soils, have a dense neat habit, and bloom profusely. The flowers are white, fragrant, and borne in graceful racemes or clusters through June and July. The fruits, too, are often quite showy, and the leaves are glossy.

- L. Ibota.** CHINESE PRIVET. Especially beautiful in flower and leaf. New and distinct. 30 cts.
- L. Japonicum variegatum.** VARIEGATED-LEAVED PRIVET. Has beautiful leaves of glaucous green, margined with white. Contrasts finely with the other sorts. 30 cts.
- L. Media.** A favorite flowering shrub with deep green leaves and creamy white flower-clusters that are very fragrant and followed by shining black berries. 30 cts.
- L. ovalifolium.** CALIFORNIA PRIVET. An almost evergreen species of much beauty. It forms an elegant hedge (Plate XIII), and is quite as fine for groups or specimens. 30 cts. We also supply STANDARD TREE-SHAPED SPECIMENS for terrace, porch and hall decorations. Their shining leaves, and the close shearing they will bear, make them quite valuable and effective for this purpose. When properly trimmed they resemble Bay Trees. 1 yr., 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3 and 4 yrs., large heads, 5 to 7 ft., \$3 to \$5.
- L. Regelianum.** Low, dense shrub with almost horizontally spreading branches with oblong leaves. A compact weeping form of *L. Ibota*. 35 cts.
- L. Sinensis.** A graceful, airy variety, with drooping branches and small leaves. Bears a profusion of spike-like flowers; very showy. 30 cts. to 50 cts.
- L. vulgare.** A European variety. Small, dark green leaves; spikes of white flowers in June. Valuable either for groups or hedges. 30 cts.

Lonicera · Bush Honeysuckles

These are tall shrubs of upright, moderate growth, valuable for their profusion of red, white or pink flowers and their crops of rich red or yellow berries. They are among the most attractive of our early-blooming shrubs.

- L. fragrantissima.** Valued for the exceeding fragrance of the small cream-colored flowers which wreath its stems in earliest spring and continue a long time. This variety is almost an evergreen. 35 cts.; larger plants, 50 cts.
- L. grandiflora rosea.** A beautiful vigorous shrub, bearing bright red flowers striped with white. 35 cts.
- L. Morrowi.** Blooms lavishly in May and June, and bears a showy crop of bright crimson fruits in autumn. Flowers creamy white. 35 cts.; larger plants, 50 cts.
- L. Tatarica.** TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. This delightful old variety makes a graceful, luxuriant growth, crowds its branches with pretty pink flowers in May and again with orange-colored berries in fall. 35 cts.
- var. alba.** WHITE TARTARIAN HONEYSUCKLE. Has handsome white flowers, bright berries, and groups finely with the other species. 35 cts.
- L. xylosteum.** ENGLISH FLY HONEYSUCKLE. A large bush that scents the air with very fragrant, small, pinkish yellow flowers early in spring before its leaves appear. 35 cts.



Philadelphus · Mock Orange or Syringa

These shrubs bloom in June, after the Weigelas. They are hardy, robust, have handsome leaves and large, clustered, milk-white flowers, that in some cases are very fragrant. The tall species flower profusely, and nothing is finer in their season. The dwarf varieties do not bloom so much, but are pretty and compact little shrubs, valuable for their bright leaves or for extending the season. See Plate XII.

P. *Billardii*. New; late-flowering. One of the finest of the family. 35 cts. and 50 cts.

P. *cordifolius*. CORDATE-LEAVED MOCK ORANGE. Tall, vigorous, handsome. 35 cts.

P. *coronarius*. GARLAND SYRINGA. Fine variety, with pure white, very fragrant flowers borne in midsummer. 25 cts.
var. *Kettlerii* fl. pl. DOUBLE SYRINGA. Flowers double, white, fragrant. 35 cts.

P. *deutziaeflora* fl. pl. Dwarf, with double flowers of deutzia shape. 35 cts.

P. *foliis aureis*. GOLDEN MOCK ORANGE. A brilliant little shrub, with bright golden leaves, color constant through summer. Grouped with green- and purple-leaved shrubs it produces fine effects. 40 cts.

P. *Gordonianus*. GORDON'S SYRINGA. Blooms 10 days later than the other sorts and quite profusely. Of fine habit. 35c. and 50c.

P. *grandiflora*. LARGE-FLOWERING SYRINGA. A large shrub, with recurved branches laden with large, showy flowers, slightly fragrant. 35 cts.

P. *inodorus*. SCENTLESS MOCK ORANGE. A vigorous erect shrub from the mountains of Virginia; has large white flowers and glaucous leaves. 35 cts. and 50 cts.

P. *Mt. Blanc*. New; upright grower, with large, showy white flowers; fragrant. 50 cts.

P. *Nepalensis*. Similar to *P. grandiflora*, blooming later. 35 cts.

P. *nivalis*. The whole flower seems a delicate white in this variety. The stamens are a pale cream color. 35 cts. and 50 cts.

P. *Zeherii*. One of the most showy of the inodorous hybrids, bearing the large pure white flowers in great profusion along the branches. 35 cts. each.

Prunus · Flowering Plums and Almonds

In this group are classed very different sorts of shrubs, of much beauty, and very desirable for specimen planting or for grouping. They should be frequently trimmed.

P. *Japonica alba* fl. pl. DWARF WHITE-FLOWERING ALMOND (*Amygdalus*). Is covered with double white flowers in May. 35 cts.
var. *rosea* fl. pl. DWARF PINK-FLOWERING ALMOND. Double rose-like flowers, closely set along the twigs. 35 cts.

P. *Pissardi*. PURPLE-LEAVED PLUM. The young shoots and leaves are lustrous crimson, changing to rich purple and retaining it until they fall in autumn. The small white single flowers cover the shrub in April. It is greatly in demand to use in quantity for contrasts in groups of trees or shrubs. Winter pruning gives stronger shoots and darker leaves. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts.

P. *triloba*. Flowers semi-double, delicate pink, thickly set on slender branches. Very fine in early spring, when it is fairly covered by its mass of flowers. 35 cts.



The Spireas

Some members of this great group are in bloom nearly all the season. All forms have a riotous extravagance of bloom that makes them very striking, and they are so different in flower, leaf and growth that monotony from planting too many kinds is impossible. They are hardy and easily grown in all situations. A collection of the different forms will give its owner much pleasure. Used for groups, specimens, borders, screens and ornamental hedges.

S. ariæfolia. An elegant species of dense bushy habit. Producing greenish white blossoms which entirely cover the plant. 35 cts.

S. arguta. Dwarf; flowers clear white; blooms thickly all along its branches in early May. 35 cts.

S. argentea. Of strong, upright growth, wreathed with large panicles of flesh-pink flowers. 35 cts.

S. Billardii. Bears pretty spikes of pink flowers nearly all summer. Strong-growing. 35 cts.

var. alba. White flowers; otherwise like the species above. 35 cts.

S. Blumei. Of strong, irregular growth; valuable for the lateness and abundance of its white flowers. 35 cts. and 50 cts.

S. Bumaldi. A valuable Japanese dwarf, of distinct, dense, vigorous growth, suitable for bedding, edging shrubbery or house foundations. Its flat corymbs of rosy pink flowers are plentiful from June until frost. 35 cts. and 50 cts.

var. Anthony Waterer. A new form of even finer habit, with larger, darker crimson flower-corymbs, produced quite abundantly. One of our finest shrubs. 35 cts.

S. callosa. FORTUNE'S PINK SPIREA. Bears pink flowers, in large, flat clusters nearly all summer. 35 cts. and 50 cts.

var. alba. FORTUNE'S WHITE SPIREA. Dwarfer, with white flowers of the same type and season. 35 cts.

S. Douglasi. DOUGLAS' SPIREA. Flowers of a beautiful rose-color, massed on long spikes in July and August. 35 cts.

S. opulifolia. NINE-BARK. Strong in growth and large in leaf; flower-heads flat, white, in early June. 35 cts. and 50 cts.

var. aurea. Like the type except that it has bright yellow foliage that is exceedingly pretty for contrasts. An effective large shrub for lawns. 35 cts.

S. prunifolia fl. pl. BRIDAL WREATH. Carries its clear white, double flowers in thick wreaths along leafless wand-like branches, giving a solid white effect in May. The small glossy leaves appear later and color to rich red in fall. One of the best and earliest blooming kinds. 35 cts.

S. Reevesii (S. lanceolata). The single white flowers appear in large, round clusters in early May, bending the branches gracefully and covering them completely. 35 cts.

var. fl. pl. Double flowers that open a few days later. Both sorts are compact and slender-twiggled. 35 cts.

S. salicifolia. WILLOW-LEAVED SPIREA. A free-growing native species, with crowded panicles of white or pink flowers in June and July. 35 cts.

S. Thunbergii. THUNBERG'S SPIREA. A distinct species of delicate beauty at all seasons; a native of China. Its fluffy masses of small white flowers appear in April and May; in autumn its narrow leaves color to bright red and orange. 35 cts.

S. tomentosa. Native of New England. Flowers in close, short racemes of bright rose color in July. 35 cts.

S. Van Houttei. VAN HOUTTE'S SPIREA. By many landscape gardeners this is given first place in the whole category of shrubs. Its dense drifts of white flower-wreaths are singularly graceful and its autumn foliage is bright. 35 cts.



Syringa · The Lilacs

The older types of Lilacs still hold their place among our choicest shrubs, but the new forms into which they are continually breaking are finer still. They are more fragrant, bloom freer, are more robust, have larger flowers in longer plumes and in a multitude of exquisite new shades, and yet are just as easy to grow anywhere as the older ones. Planted in a large group, the collection we offer below will give flowers in all the colors and intermediate shades for two months or more. The Japan Tree Lilac will extend the season several weeks later.

S. Japonica. JAPAN TREE LILAC. This Japanese species forms a tree 20 to 30 feet high and blooms a month later than other Lilacs. The leaves are large, leathery and dark; the flower-plumes 18 to 20 inches long, white, showy, scentless, carried erect above the foliage. Very handsome and striking. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts.; 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.

S. Josikæa. JOSIKA'S LILAC. This choice species is also of tree-like growth and blooms late. The flowers are lilac-purple, the foliage handsome. 35 cts.

S. persica alba. WHITE PERSIAN LILAC. Delicate white fragrant flowers, shaded with purple. Rare. 50 cts.

S. Rothomagensis. ROUEN LILAC. A distinct hybrid variety of great beauty. It has superb reddish flower-plumes in great abundance. 35 cts.

var. alba. Similar to the above, with pale lilac flowers almost white. 50 cts.

S. vulgaris. COMMON LILAC. The fine old purple species. 35 cts.

var. alba. Fragrant white flowers. 35 cts.

var. Charles X. Of strong, fine growth, with handsome leaves; trusses large, rather loose, reddish purple. 50 cts.

var. insignis rubra. Rosy purple flowers, dark red in the bud. One of the finest. 50 cts.

var. Marie Le Gray. Superb creamy white flower-plumes of great size; bush dwarf. Extra choice and valuable for forcing. 50c.

var. Rubra de Marley. DE MARLEY'S RED LILAC. Rich rosy purple flowers in large clusters and in great abundance. 35 cts.

var. Sougeana. SOUGET'S LILAC. Purplish red flowers. 35 cts.

var. Virginalis. BLANCHE VIRGINALE. A fine white variety similar to Marie Le Gray. 50 cts.

Viburnum · The Snowballs

Masses of Snowballs give for spring the same showy effect produced by hydrangeas in fall. They are all large, hardy, quick-growing shrubs, valuable for screens, groups and specimens. The more showy species carry their flowers in great white balls.

V. Lantana. WAYFARING TREE. The large white flower-clusters open in May and are followed by red fruits. Has peculiar soft, heavy foliage. 35 cts.

V. opulus. CRANBERRY TREE. The common name is from the fine red berries which follow its handsome, white, midsummer flowers. 35 cts.

var. sterilis. GUELDER ROSE. The beautiful old sort so generally esteemed. 35 cts.

V. plicatum. JAPAN SNOWBALL. The good points of this valuable sort are not yet generally known. It is of better habit than the old, with handsomer foliage, whiter flowers, and more compactly and delicately formed. 50 cts.; larger plants, 75 cts.

V. tomentosum. The single form of the Japan Snowball. Dwarfer, with sterile white flowers in flat cymes early in June. A fine shrub. 35 cts.; larger plants, 50 cts.



The Weigelas

Sometimes also classed as **DIERVILLAS**. These shrubs bloom after the lilacs, in June and July. They make a strong growth, erect when young, gradually spreading and drooping into most graceful shape with age. Their large flowers are of wide trumpet-shape, of all colors from white to red, and borne in clusters thickly all along their branches. Used for borders, groups, immediate effects and low screens.

W. candida. A new, valuable sort that bears large white flowers profusely in June and continues blooming sparingly until fall. 35 cts.; larger plants, 50 cts.

W. Conquete. New; flowers of enormous size and a deep rose color. 50 cts. each.

W. Eva Rathke. Vigorous grower; flowers large, of crimson color. 50 cts. each.

W. hortensis nivea. Dwarf and frequent-blooming; flowers pure white. 50 cts.

var. rubra. From red buds the flowers shade to a light pink when open. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

W. Lavallei. Dark reddish purple flowers that continue for a long time. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

W. Stelzneri. Dark red flowers borne thickly along the branches. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

W. Symondsii. Rose and white flowers beautifully contrasted. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

W. Van Houttei. Deep crimson flowers, covering the plant completely. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

W. lutea. Flowers long, tube-shaped, pale yellow; blooms very late. 25 cts. to 40 cts.

W. rosea. Bears beautiful rose-colored flowers thickly in June. 25 cts. to 40 cts.

var. amabilis. Attractive large pink flowers; blooms in autumn also. 35c. to 50c.

var. Desboisii. Deep rose-colored flowers, darker than *W. rosea*'s. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

var. Isolene. Flowers clear white at first, changing to blush. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

var. nana variegata. DWARF VARIEGATED WEIGELA. Dwarf, with clearly defined variegation of green, yellow and pink in its leaves; flowers delicate rose and pink. Effective and useful. One of the most ornamental variegated-leaved shrubs. 35 cts. to 50 cts.

Hardy Shrubs for General Planting

ALTHÆAS. See *Hibiscus Syriacus*, in Important Groups of Shrubs.

AMORPHA fruticosa. INDIGO BUSH. This large shrub has dense terminal panicles of pretty odd and attractive bluish purple flowers in July. 30 cts.; extra size, 50 cts.

AMYGDALUS. FLOWERING ALMOND. See *Prunus*, page 31.

ANDROMEDA Mariana. LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY SHRUB. Of neat, low growth, hardy and free-blooming in any situation, bearing its lovely drooping white flowers profusely in great panicles. Deserves wide culture. 30 cts.

AZALEAS. A special list is given on pages 25 and 26.

BACCHARIS halimifolia. SALT SHRUB. Valued for its showy white seed-vessels, which give a flower-like effect in fall. The bark and foliage are dark green, the flowers inconspicuous. Fine for seashore planting. Also called GROUNDSSEL TREE. 35 cts.

CALLICARPA purpurea. Used largely for producing fine effects in fall, when its long shoots thickly strung with violet-purple berries are a grand sight. Flowers small, light purple. 30 cts.

CALYCANTHUS floridus. SWEET SHRUB. The oddly formed, double flowers are a rare chocolate color and have a peculiar agreeable odor. They are borne in the axils of the leaves all along the branches in June. 35 cts.; extra size, 50 cts.



CARAGANA arborescens. SIBERIAN PEA TREE. Forms a large shrub, with bright yellow pea-shaped flowers and graceful pinnate leaves. 30 cts.

CARYOPTERIS mastacanthus. BLUE SPIREA. A neat, compact, new sort, with large, fragrant blue flower-clusters that keep crowding up plentifully from the axils of the leaves, from midsummer until frost. If killed to the ground by frost the young shoots spring up freely and flower the first season. Gives fine effects when bedded. 35 cts.

CATALPA Bungei. Shrub form of the Catalpa. When grown in this form it is very effective on large lawns. Its habit of growth and large foliage adapt it to many locations. 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

CEPHALANTHUS occidentalis. BUTTON BUSH. Tall-growing native shrub, with globular heads of white flowers. 1½ to 2 ft., 35 cts.

CHIONANTHUS Virginica. WHITE FRINGE TREE. A large shrub or small tree, with large, heavy leaves almost hidden in spring by a thick mist of fragrant, drooping white flowers. When planted against Evergreens it is one of our very choicest lawn ornaments. 30 cts. each; extra grade, 50 cts.

CLETHRHA alnifolia. PEPPER BUSH. Of dwarf, dense growth, producing abundant slender spikes of very fragrant white flowers for two months of midsummer, when they are most needed. The spicy fragrance from a good mass of it is delightful. 30 cts.

COLUTEA arborescens. BLADDER SENNA. A large shrub, with small foliage and yellow, pea-shaped blossoms in June. The red seed-pods are curiously inflated. Useful in large shrubberies. 30 cts.; larger size, 50c.

COTONEASTER Simondsi. A beautiful shrub, with showy fruits of rich deep orange. Valuable for fall and winter effects. 30c.

Evergreen Cotoneasters are described on page 24.

CORYLUS avellana purpurea. PURPLE-LEAVED FILBERT. A handsome shrub for grouping. The large leaves are rich purple. Distinct and fine. 30 cts.

CYDONIA Japonica. JAPAN QUINCE. Sometimes classed as *Pyrus Japonica*. In early spring this fine old shrub is completely covered with dazzling scarlet flowers. Seen against dark evergreen groups and hedges it is particularly striking. Grown as a hedge it looks like a stream of fire when in bloom, and its stout thorns form a good defense. We offer seedling-grown plants which vary into white or pink flowers. 35c.

CYTISUS Laburnum. GOLDEN CHAIN. Popular with the Germans as "Golden Rain," and much appreciated in England. In early summer it is extremely bright, with graceful racemes of wistaria-like golden yellow flowers. 50 cts.

ELÆAGNUS angustifolia, or Hortensis. Large-growing shrub with very effective silvery foliage. Very desirable for seashore planting. 35 cts. *E. longipes.* SILVER THORN. A popular Japanese shrub of dense, low growth, belonging to the Olive family. Its leaves are silvery, its flowers yellow, hanging in wreaths along the branches and followed by a thick, brilliant fruitage of scarlet berries in July that are edible as well as exceedingly ornamental. 50 cts. *E. umbellata.* Similar to the Longipes, except it has small amber berries ripening in the fall. 1½ to 2 ft., 25 cts.

EUONYMUS. THE BURNING BUSHES. These are large shrubs, of fine habit, quite hardy and valuable for grouping against Evergreens, where their brilliant fruits will show finest. Their young shoots are dark, polished green; their leaves color to bright scarlet in the fall, and no shrub that we grow has such showy, curious fruits. They are large, dark crimson, four- to five-hooded seed-vessels that burst as they ripen, revealing orange-scarlet seed-arils clinging to the white lining. *E. Europæus* is the EUROPEAN BURNING BUSH, or Strawberry Tree, that droops with its heavy crop of large fruits in autumn. *E. nanus* is a pretty dwarf species, with narrow leaves that turn purple in fall when its fruits are red. Both varieties, 35 cts. each. *E. alatus.* WINGED EUONYMUS. A curious new shrub with a wing-like extension down the stem between the leaves. Lower side of stem covered with clusters of scarlet berries. Exquisite autumnal coloring. 2 to 2½ ft., 75c.



HARDY SHRUBS, continued

EXOCHORDA *grandiflora*. PEARL BUSH. A rare Japanese shrub of singular grace and beauty. In June its slender, wiry stems bend with their weight of pearl-like buds and flowers into airy garlands of delicate white and green. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts.; larger plants, 50 cts.

FORSYTHIA. THE GOLDEN BELLS. These are our best very early-flowering shrubs. Before any tree or shrub shows a leaf they burst into glorious masses of golden yellow drooping flowers that are exceedingly cheery and welcome at that season. All are of medium size, entirely hardy and will grow anywhere. *F. Fortunei* is the handsome, erect form. *F. intermedia* resembles it, but has narrower leaves of very bright fall colors. *F. suspensa* has long, arching branches, and is sometimes used for covering arches and trellises. *F. viridissima* grows upright, has deep green bark and leaves and deep yellow flowers. It is one of the very finest of all and most generally known. For all varieties our price is 35 cts. each; larger plants, 50 cts. each. We recommend more general planting for these shrubs.

HALESIA *tetraptera*. SILVER BELL. This is usually grown in bush form, but becomes quite a fine little tree when given room to develop. In the old Bartram Garden, Philadelphia, are some fine specimens of this sort that attract crowds every spring. Early in the season, while the leaves are yet small, the branches are almost hidden by thick fascicles of white, drooping bells. The large four-winged seeds are also curious and attractive. 30 cts.

HAMAMELIS *Virginica*. WITCH HAZEL. Tall shrub; leaves resembling the hazel. Yellow flowers in late autumn. 35 cts. and 50 cts.

HIPPOPHAE *ramnoides*. SEA BUCKTHORN. Leaves silvery; flowers yellow, borne in clusters. 35 cts.

HYPERICUM. ST. JOHN'S-WORTS. These are very dwarf, almost creeping shrubs, gay with large rich yellow flowers from midsummer until frost. They can be grown in shaded places where few other shrubs will thrive. *H. aureum* is one of the finest in flower and

foliage. *H. Kalmianum* is a native sort, very bright in midsummer. *H. Moserianum* is a newer species of fine habit that flowers most freely and has extra large and brilliant flowers. We offer all three varieties at 30c.

JASMINUM *nudiflorum*. A slender, medium-sized shrub, often grown as a climber. Its bright yellow flowers are produced along leafless branches very early in spring, or in mild midwinter. 30 cts. See also page 42.

KERRIA. THE GLOBE FLOWERS. Fine old shrubs with bright green bark and large, double yellow flowers from May to September. They are valuable for specimens or massing. Sometimes classed as *Corchorus*. *K. Japonica*, the JAPAN CORCHORUS, is the showy well-known form. *K. Japonica* fl. pl. has flowers of finer form, regular and perfect. *K. variegata* is one of the prettiest and most valuable dwarf shrubs for groups, margins, etc. We sell the three varieties at 35 cts. each.

MAGNOLIA. DWARF SHRUBBY VARIETIES. *M. purpurea*, or *M. obovata*, has large, campanulate flowers, purple without and white within, lavishly produced. Its variety, *M. p. gracilis*, forms a fine bush 8 to 10 feet high, and has smaller flowers, dark purple on the outside. Both are showy, handsome shrubs, as effective in their way as the taller Magnolias. 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

The taller Magnolias are described under Trees, on page 7. We offer all the finer sorts in well-rooted stock.

PAEONIA Moutan. TREE PEONIES. These striking low shrubs of the old-fashioned gardens are again quite popular. They are hardy, grow slowly, and bear enormous double flowers of various bright colors in May. They are used for beds, borders and margins of groups. Their flowers are much finer when given rich soil. 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz; stronger plants, \$1.50.

PAVIA *macrostachya*. DWARF WHITE HORSE-CHESTNUT. A beautiful spreading shrub, with showy flowers borne in spikes late in June; smooth fruit. 2 to 3 ft., 75 cts.

PYRUS *Japonica*. See Cydonia, page 35.

RHAMNUS *catharticus*. BUCKTHORN. Described among hedge plants, page 39.



Philadelphus (See page 31)



Tamarix (See page 37)



Deutzia Lemoinei (See page 28)



Flowers of *Magnolia Soulangiana* (See page 8)



California Privet Hedge (See page 38) and Hall's Honeysuckle, Trained against House (See page 42)



RHODOTYPUS *kerrioides*. WHITE KERRIA. A good new shrub that blooms all summer. It has large, single white flowers at the tip of each shoot, and these are followed by black seeds. Of medium size; hardy; blooms in May. 35 cts.

RHUS *Cotinus*, the SMOKE TREE, is quite different from the other varieties of *Rhus*. In midsummer its curious, filmy flowers envelop the tree in a thick mist that is especially pretty among Evergreens. 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts.

RIBES. THE FLOWERING CURRANTS. Much prized for their wealth of bright flowers in early spring and their pervading and delightful spicy odor. They are exceedingly hardy. *R. aureum* is our beautiful, yellow-flowered native species. 35 cts. each.

ROBINIA *hispida*. ROSE ACACIA. A valuable shrub, bearing clusters of rose-colored flowers; the branches resemble those of a moss rose. Excellent for planting in large masses. Top-grafted plants, 3 to 4 ft., 75 cts.

SAMBUCUS. THE ELDERS. These are much in demand for their beautiful leaves. The flowers and fruits, also, are showy and attractive. They grow well anywhere and need pruning to keep them in shape. *S. nigra aurea*, the GOLDEN ELDER, has bright leaves of a clear, constant golden yellow, and is valuable for enlivening shrubberies. *S. nigra variegata*, the VARIEGATED ELDER, has leaves quaintly mottled with white and yellow. It is valued for the same uses. *S. nigra laciinata*, the CUT-LEAVED ELDER, has finely dissected leaves. We offer the three varieties at 35 cts. each; larger plants, 50 cts.

SOPHORA *Japonica*. PAGODA TREE. A shrub of medium size, with light-colored, soft foliage, and racemes of small, bell-shaped cream-colored flowers. It is sometimes grown as a small tree. 50 cts.

STUARTIA *pentagyna*. AMERICAN CAMELLIA. An erect shrub, well foliaged, and bearing large, creamy white flowers. 12 to 18 inches, 35 cts.

STYRAX *Japonica*. See Trees, page 13.

STAPHYLEA *colchica*. BLADDERNUT. Blooms with the lilacs. The flowers are white, fragrant, borne in clusters; the nuts are curious and attractive. 30 cts.

STEPHANANDRA *flexuosa*. Large-growing shrub; leaves of grayish green, very much lobed and serrated. White flowers borne in panicled racemes, in June. 35 and 50 cts.

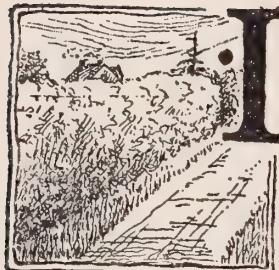
SYMPHORICARPUS. THE WAX BERRIES. Their showy fruits make these small shrubs quite popular for planting in masses. They are hardy bushes, with inconspicuous flowers and bright fruits that cling late. *S. glomeratus* (*S. vulgaris*), the INDIAN CURRANT, has small red berries that mass the branches into thick red ropes. *S. racemosus*, the SNOWBERRY, has very large milk-white berries that contrast finely with the Currants. *S. variegata*, besides its showy red berries, has leaves beautifully marked with yellow. Planted together in large groups these Wax Berries give pretty and novel effects. The three varieties are 35 cts. each.

TAMARIX. THE TAMARISKS. Shrubs of strong but slender, upright growth, clothed with foliage as light and feathery as the asparagus. Their delicate fringing flowers are usually some warm shade of pink or red. They are quite hardy, and, besides ordinary uses, are valuable for planting near the sea-side where few other shrubs will grow. *T. Africana*, the AFRICAN TAMARISK, blooms early in May. *T. Germanica* is a choice new variety that is full of bloom-spikes in midsummer. It has light blue foliage and is very conspicuous. *T. Indica* blooms in late summer. *T. Odessana*, upright shrub with pink flowers, borne on slender racemes; July to September. *T. tetrandra purpurea* is a mass of purplish pink flowers in June and July. All varieties, 30 cts. each. See Plate XII.

XANTHOCERAS *sorbifolia*. Large-growing, upright shrub, with dark green leaves, and sharply serrated white flowers blotched at the base with yellow and red, borne in slender pedicels. Green fruit. This also makes a charming tree of medium height, if kept trimmed as a standard. 35 cts.



Ornamental Hedge Plants



IN Ornamental Hedge Plants we offer a good variety. We have given this branch of our business much attention, and are prepared to offer all the more desirable sorts. Our plants are strictly graded, according to the measurements given, and well rooted. In planting hedges these roots should be given trenches wide enough to spread them out flat, and good top-soil filled in about them. This last is especially desirable for evergreen hedge plants, or they cannot maintain a good, rich color. Deciduous hedge plants, as a general rule, should be planted from 6 to 12 inches apart; evergreens from 1 to 2 feet apart, according to size. Gardens screened by evergreen hedges or shelter-belts produce vegetables from one to two weeks earlier than those unprotected. Hedges form not only a cheap but an ornamental and enduring fence.

EVERGREEN

ABIES, or *Tsuga Canadensis*. **HEMLOCK SPRUCE**. Nothing handsomer for hedges; when sheared, compact and bushy. 12 to 15 in., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz., \$25 per 100; 18 to 24 in., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz., \$35 per 100; 2 to 2½ ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz., \$55 per 100; 2 to 2½ ft., sheared, \$1 each, \$10 per doz., \$70 per 100; 2½ to 3 ft., \$1.25 each, \$14 per doz., \$100 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., sheared, \$1.75 each, \$20 per doz., \$160 per 100.

A. excelsa. **NORWAY SPRUCE**. A popular variety. Makes a very dense, compact hedge. Very desirable for a firm hedge, to take the place of a fence. 12 to 18 in., \$20 per 100; 2 to 3 ft., \$40 per 100.

THUYA occidentalis. **AMERICAN ARBORVITÆ**. For screens, hedges or wind-breaks, this is one of our best Evergreens. Although a very fast grower, it can be kept trimmed to any height desired. 18 to 24 in., \$20 per 100; 3 to 3½ ft., \$35 per 100.

T. compacta. **DWARF ARBORVITÆ**. Forms a very dense hedge about 3 to 4 feet high. With judicious trimming it can be kept any desired height. Especially adapted for inclosing cemetery plots and small lawns. Keeps in good form with little care. 9 to 12 in., \$15 per 100; 1 to 2 ft., \$50 per 100.

DECIDUOUS

BERBERIS Thunbergi. Nothing is finer for low ornamental hedges. Both leaves and berries are bright red in fall. See page 27. 1 to 1½ ft., \$12 per 100; 1½ to 2 ft., \$16 per 100; 2 to 2½ ft., \$25 per 100.

CRATÆGUS Oxyacantha. The **THORN** used extensively in England for hedge-rows. 2 to 2½ ft., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

HIBISCUS Syriacus. **ALTHEA**. These shrubs can be sheared into any desired shape, and are very showy, either when the entire hedge is of one color or when assorted colors are combined. 1 to 2 ft., \$10 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$25 per 100; 4 to 5 ft., \$40 per 100; 5 to 6 ft., \$60 per 100.

LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium. **CALIFORNIA PRIVET**. Nothing in the way of a hedge plant has attained, in so short a time, the popularity of the California Privet. While in this latitude it is deciduous, yet it retains its beautiful dark green foliage until very late in winter. It can be kept at any desired height by frequent trimming, and grown successfully under the influence of sea air. Set 1-year plants 10 inches apart; 2-year plants, 12 inches apart. See Plate XIII. 1 year, 1 to 1½ ft., \$3 per 100, \$20 per 1,000; 1 year, 1½ to 2 ft., \$5 per 100, \$30 per 1,000; 1 year, 2 to 2½ ft., \$5 per 100, \$40 per

**LIGUSTRUM ovalifolium**, continued

1,000; 2 years, 2 to 2½ ft., \$7 per 100,
\$50 per 1,000; 2 yrs., 2½ to 3 ft., \$10 per
100, \$75 per 1,000; 3 to 3½ ft., \$12 per
100, \$100 per 1,000.

MACLURA aurantiaca. OSAGE ORANGE. The cheapest hedge plant of all. Makes a strong, durable fence; though not so ornamental as other kinds, yet when it is closely trimmed it is quite attractive. 1 year, \$5 per 1,000; 2 years, \$7 per 1,000.

RHAMNUS catharticus. BUCKTHORN. A fine, hardy hedge plant of European origin. It

has dark green foliage, white flowers and small black fruit. 2 to 3 ft., \$10 per 100; 3 to 4 ft., \$15 per 100.

ROSA rugosa. JAPANESE SWEETBRIER. A perfectly hardy, erect, bushy grower, of handsome, compact form. It has elegant, broad, shining green foliage and continuous clusters of showy red or white single flowers, followed by brilliant red fruits of large size and very attractive. Makes a beautiful ornamental hedge. 2 years, \$4 per doz.

Fuller description of some of these Hedge plants found under Deciduous and Evergreen Shrubs.

Hardy Garden Roses



ROSES of fine hardy types are yearly planted in greater numbers. We offer the following list—all hardy, distinct and valuable, in strong two-year-old plants. Varieties marked with a * are grown on their own roots. The others are the best low-budded stock. Care should be taken, in planting budded stock, to plant deeply, setting the Roses at least 2 inches below the point where budded. This prevents the stock from suckering, to a very great extent. Our list has been culled of all varieties not found generally hardy and satisfactory. No well-appointed place is

complete without a fine collection of hardy Roses. Their showy and frequent blooming is a source of constant delight to all who grow them.

HYBRID PERPETUALS

2 yrs., strong, 40 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

Alfred Colomb. Brilliant carmine-crimson; large, globular.

Anne de Diesbach. Clear bright carmine; large, full, fragrant.

Augustine Guinoisseau. White La France. Large and beautifully formed flowers of pure white, shaded in the center with flesh.

Baron de Bonstetten. Dark red, almost black; large, fragrant.

Baroness Rothschild. Rich satiny pink; magnificent.

Boule de Neige. Pure white; free-blooming.

Captain Christy. Very large, double buds of deep flesh color; in bloom all season.

***Coquette des Blanches.** Pure white; large, globular.

Coquette des Alpes. White, shaded rose.

Earl of Dufferin. Large, full, finely formed; velvety scarlet.

Fisher Holmes. Rich velvety crimson.

***General Jacqueminot.** Brilliant scarlet-crimson.

Gloire de Margottin. Dazzling scarlet.

Gloire Lyonnaise. White, tinted yellow.

John Hopper. Bright rose, carmine center; cupped and well formed.

Jules Margottin. Bright carmine; cupped; very fragrant.

La France. Splendid satiny rose; constant blooming.



HYBRID PERPETUAL ROSES, continued

Mabel Morrison. Pure white, flushed pink in autumn.

*Madame Plantier. Pure white, free-blooming. A model hedge and cemetery Rose.

*Magna Charta. Bright pink, suffused carmine.

Marchioness de Lorne. Rich fulgent rose, shaded vivid crimson in the center. Very double and sweet.

Margaret Dickson. Finest of all white hybrids.

Marie Baumann. Bright carmine; large, exquisitely formed.

Marshall P. Wilder. Cherry carmine; large and full.

Merveille de Lyon. White shaded rose.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. Fine satiny rose.

Mrs. John Laing. Delicate pink, large, full.

Mrs. J. Sharman Crawford. Deep rosy pink; outer petals shaded with pale flesh.

Paul Neyron. Very large; dark rose.

Persian Yellow. Bright golden yellow; blooms very early.

Prince Camille de Rohan. Deep velvety crimson, with black shadings.

Rodocanachi. Beautiful transparent rose, shaded pink; long-stemmed, fragrant.

Ulrich Brunner. Bright cerise-red; large and full.

Victor Verdier. Rosy carmine; large, showy.

White Baroness. Pure white; splendid bloomer.

CLIMBING ROSES

All are perfectly hardy, free-blooming, and exceptionally fine in their season.

Baltimore Belle. Pale blush flowers in fine clusters. 25 cts. each., \$2.50 per doz.

Crimson Rambler. A strong climber of very rapid growth, that produces exceedingly large and brilliant clusters of crimson flowers. The leaves are a peculiar glossy green. For verandas, walls, pillars, etc., there is nothing so fine; it is also used for pot culture. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; extra strong dormant plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; plants in large pots, 75 cts. to \$1 each.

Multiflora Japonica. A charming Japanese Rose that is exceedingly free-blooming and covered in June with great clusters of small white single flowers. These are very fragrant and followed later by bright red hips. Extremely hardy, grows rapidly and may be trained either as a shrub or climber. Strong plants from open ground, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Prairie Queen. Beautifully formed, very double flowers of rich, clear pink. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Royal Cluster. A lovely new climber, with white, double flowers of medium size, beautifully formed and spicily fragrant. Strong plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

White Rambler. Small, double, white, fragrant flowers. 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Yellow Rambler. Like Crimson Rambler, but with yellow flowers. 30 cts. each \$3 per doz.

ROSA WICHURAIANA AND ITS HYBRIDS

The thick young shoots of these new Japanese Roses grow several yards long in one season; their glossy leaves are almost evergreen. Although naturally trailers, they grow equally fast when trained upward over trellises, arches, fences, etc. All are quite popular for park and cemetery planting, for terraces, banks and similar uses.

Wichuraiana. WHITE MEMORIAL ROSE. This, the pretty parent type, has clusters of white, single flowers, followed by red berries. It blooms a long time in midsummer, and is still the finest and most valuable of all this class. For protecting banks from washing we know of nothing better. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100; extra strong plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

Pink Roamer. Single flowers of bright rich pink. Strong plants, 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

South Orange Perfection. Double blush-pink flowers. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Manda's Triumph. Double white fragrant flowers, produced in clusters. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Universal Favorite. Very fragrant light pink, semi-double flowers. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.



SINGLE ROSES

Blanda. EARLY WILD ROSE. A pretty bush, 1 to 3 feet high, with light rosy pink flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.75 per doz.

Lucida. Clear rose-red flowers and shining leaves that are brilliantly colored in autumn. A fine species. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Multiflora. Described among Climbing Roses.

Nitida. Has bright red flowers and fruits and rich autumn foliage. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Rugosa. JAPANESE ROSE. The large, handsome foliage of this Rose and its great showy single pink or white flowers have made it exceedingly popular for a number of uses. It forms a handsome, compact bush, made very attractive all season by continuous fine flower-clusters and large scarlet fruits. For groups and hedges (page 39) it is greatly in demand. Strong plants from open ground, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 2-year-olds, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Wichuraiana. See preceding page.

Hardy Ornamental Vines



LIMBING VINES are as necessary to the comfort and beauty of a home as the trees and shrubs we plant about it. Indeed, nothing so quickly tones down the roughness of a new place as some of our rapid climbers. Before the trees are large enough to afford either shelter or coolness, vines will hide ugly walls or fences and screen sunny porches. We offer the most desirable hardy sorts, and recommend a free use of them. Vines to produce immediate effect should be planted 2 to 3 feet apart.

ACTINIDIA arguta (A. polygama). This Japanese vine has thick, glossy leaves and beautiful creamy white flowers of delightful fragrance, borne through midsummer. The odd, greenish fruits which follow are large and plum-shaped, edible, with a fig-like flavor. One of the most beautiful vines for northern climates. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; extra size, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

AKEBIA quinata. A clean, quick-growing Japanese climber, with quaint five-lobed, nearly evergreen leaves, and fragrant dark purple flowers. Fine for porch pillars, arbors and trellises. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

AMPELOPSIS. THE AMERICAN IVIES. These are good vines for covering walls, tree trunks, etc. They are perfectly hardy, grow fast, need little care or training, and color brilliantly in fall. **A. Veitchii**, the JAPANESE or BOSTON IVY, clings closely and tenaciously to supports of any sort, forming a smooth wall of glossy leaves. **A. quinquefolia**, our native VIRGINIA CREEPER, is a more vigorous form, with five-parted leaves.

It is just as bright in autumn, but does not cling so close to walls and is more useful for lattice-work, screens, tree trunks, etc. Its variety, **A. q. Engelmanni**, which clings more closely and grows very fast, is often used for covering buildings, etc. **A. tricolor** has grape-like leaves, beautifully marbled with white, pink and green. The four varieties are 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.; extra-sized plants, 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz. **A. Muralis** resembles the American variety, but is more slender and shorter-jointed, with smaller leaves. 35 cts.

ARISTOLOCHIA Siphon. DUTCHMAN'S PIPE. The curious pipe-shaped brown flowers are attractive, but the vine is grown chiefly for its enormous light green leaves, which so quickly furnish a cool shade. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

BIGNONIAS. Also frequently classed as Tecoma. These shrubby climbers have very large and handsome flowers of open trumpet form, borne in clusters. Their foliage is pinnate, their growth vigorous and rapid. For summer-houses, arbors, porches,

**BIGNONIAS, continued**

screens, etc., they are favorite vines. *T. radicans*, the TRUMPET CREEPER, is our native sort, with great deep scarlet blooms. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz. *T. grandiflora* has larger, brighter flowers. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

CELASTRUS scandens. BITTERSWEET. A native vine, with good foliage, grown chiefly for its thick fruitage of scarlet and orange berry clusters, which cling to the vine all winter. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

CLEMATIS. See special list. Page 43.

DIOSCOREA Batatas. CINNAMON VINE. An odd and pretty vine that is easily established and grows very fast. Its small white flower-clusters have a cinnamon fragrance; the leaves are heart-shaped and glossy, bearing in their axils, all along the vine, curious little brown tubers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

DOLICHOS Japonica (*Pueraria Thunbergiana*). KUDSU VINE. This vine has been known to grow 45 feet in a season. It has immense three-lobed leaves and small racemes of purple pea-shaped flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

HEDERA. THE IVIES. These, like the honeysuckles, have been long in use and are well known. *H. Helix* is the fine old ENGLISH IVY of literature. Where not exposed too much nothing is finer for covering buildings, tree trunks, graves, etc. Its perfectly evergreen habit makes it invaluable. *H. Hibernica*, the IRISH IVY, is also a large-leaved, luxuriant, well-known sort, adapted to similar uses. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

IPOMŒA pandurata. HARDY WHITE MOONFLOWER. A perfectly hardy, strong, branching vine that grows from a large, tuberous root. Through early summer and late autumn its deep green heart-shaped leaves are spangled with great satiny white flowers, flushed with purple in the throat. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz.

JASMINUM officinale, our COMMON WHITE JESSAMINE, is hardiest when planted on the south side of a wall or building. It grows fast and has sprays of sweet white flowers. 25 cts.

LONICERA. THE HONEYSUCKLES. These loved old vines have lately been put to a number of new uses, especially in the line of covering hedges and bare patches of ground on banks and under trees where grass will not grow. For porches, trellises and arbors they have always been popular. In sheltered places they are nearly evergreen. *L. brachypoda aurea reticulata*, the JAPAN GOLDEN HONEYSUCKLE, has bright yellow leaves, veined with green, and clusters of fragrant cream-colored flowers. *L. Halliana*, HALL's HONEYSUCKLE, one of the best and most useful forms, bears continuous crops of sweet white and buff blossoms. *L. sempervirens*, the SCARLET TRUMPET HONEYSUCKLE, is most brilliant of all in bloom. It has thick clusters of long, tubular scarlet blossoms and bluish green leaves. *L. Sinensis*, or *Japonica*, has fragrant white and pink flowers. *L. brachypoda* holds its glossy green leaves later in the autumn than any other variety. All the Loniceras are 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100; pot-grown, \$3 per doz.

LYCIUM Chinense. MATRIMONY VINE. Of marvelous vigor and fruitfulness. Every new growth is at once covered with bright purple flowers, succeeded by brilliant scarlet berries nearly an inch long, every branch being loaded with them from spring until late winter. 25 cts.

PERIPLOCA Græca, the SILK VINE, climbs rapidly, has pretty silky leaves and axillary clusters of quaint purple-brown flowers. 25 cts.

VINCA. TRAILING MYRTLES. These grow in shaded places as well as in sun, matting the ground thickly with evergreen leaves. They have fine blue or lilac flowers in spring. For covering graves, bare spots under trees, etc., few plants are finer. *V. major* and its variegated variety, *V. m. variegata*, have large rich leaves, and are used also for lawn vases and baskets. 20 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz. *V. minor* has narrower, dark green leaves. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$5 per 100.

WISTARIAS. These are superb vines for training high into heavy wreaths about façades of buildings, and for growing in tree form. Four or five Wistarias of contrasting varieties are frequently used, with only



WISTARIAS, continued

slight supports, to form a complete summer-house. *W. Sinensis*, with cascades of lovely light blue flowers, is one of the finest forms. Its white variety, *W. S. alba*, is beautiful for contrasting with it. *W. magnifica* has flowers of rich lilac-blue. *W. multijuga* is a giant type, with enormous, showy clusters of flowers in a rich lilac shade. Large, strong plants of all varieties, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

THE CLEMATISES

No climber that we grow produces such rich sheets of bloom for so long a season or so lavishly. As a decoration for verandas, walls or arbors it has no rival among strong-growing, blossoming vines. We offer the most satisfactory varieties at 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz., except where otherwise noted.

Baron Veillard. A superb new sort, with large flowers of bright pink.

Coccinea. Flowers scarlet, bell-shaped. 25 cts.

Crispa. Slender climber, with fragrant flowers varying from purple to whitish color. 25c.

Duchess of Edinburgh. The best pure white double variety.

Gypsy Queen. Rich velvety purple.

Henryi. Creamy white; of very large, fine form and quite fragrant.

Jackmani. Remarkable for the velvety richness of its intense royal purple flowers. Blooms in successive crops all summer.

Mme. Edouard Andre. NEW RED CLEMATIS. Flowers quite large; of a beautiful, bright velvety red.

Miss Bateman. Silvery white, dark anthers.

C. paniculata. This famous novelty from Japan has been so widely advertised that it is pretty well known. It blooms more freely than any other small-flowered white Clematis, and is of very clean, quick, luxuriant growth. Its fragrant pure white flowers are massed in showy panicles. 1-yr. plants, 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.; 2-yrs., 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

Ramona. Lavender. Very large.

Rubra grandiflora. Red-flowered; fine.

Hardy Perennial Plants



OME of the finest flowers of the whole season are supplied by hardy perennials. Until hardy plants come into more general use we cannot hope for permanently interesting and really artistic gardens in this country. A good selection of them, carefully planted, quickly becomes effective and increases in beauty from year to year. We offer good, strong roots of the genera and species found most satisfactory in general planting. Many Perennial Plants can be advantageously used in large shrubberies to insure a more continuous and varied bloom effect during the entire season. Write us for prices on large quantities of plants.

ALTHEA rosea. HOLLYHOCKS. For planting in rows or groups on the lawn, or interspersing with shrubbery these are invaluable. We offer the beautiful Allegheny Strain, with flowers wonderfully formed of loosely fringed silken petals. The colors vary from palest shrimp pink to deep red, orange, white, etc. Strong 2-yr. plants that will flower this season, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; young plants, 15 cts. each.

DICENTRA spectabilis BLEEDING HEART. This is a beautiful old hardy plant, with fine leaves and long, arching racemes of drooping heart-shaped pink flowers. It soon forms fine clumps. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.

HEMEROCALLIS disticha. A fine border plant. It has narrow leaves and abundant clusters of deep tawny orange flowers. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.



HARDY PERENNIAL PLANTS, continued

HIBISCUS. CRIMSON EYE. Showy, perfectly hardy and very free in bloom. The great pink and white flowers have deep velvety crimson centers. 10 cts. each, \$1 per doz., \$8 per 100.

PÆONIA officinalis. HERBACEOUS PEONIES. Some of these great flowers are as perfectly formed and delicately tinted as Tea roses, others are deep and brilliantly colored, or striped and tipped like carnations. All bloom very early and are superb in effects. We offer a large collection of Choice Named Varieties, in all colors from deep crimson to pure white, as follows:

Agidas. Dark red, rich and glowing.
 Baron Rothschild. Bright pink.
 Eclatante. Dark crimson; golden anthers.
 Fragrans. Deep pink, with lighter center.
 Festivia Alba. White; standard variety.
 Humei. Rose, with blush center.
 Humei Carnea. Light rose, with white center.
 Hericastiana. Soft rose.
 L. Eblouissante. Bright crimson, dark and rich.
 L. Esperance. Vivid rose.
 M. Paillet. Rosy red.
 Madonna. Salmon-pink.
 M. Barret. Rosy violet.
 Miranda. Deep rose; fine full flowers.
 Mons. Bellart. Large, purplish crimson.
 Psyche. Bright rose, creamy center.
 Purpurea. Rich purple.
 Prolifica Tricolor. White guard petals, yellow center.
 Perfection. Soft pink, with light center.
 Pottsii. Rosy red.
 Queen Victoria. White, with creamy center.
 Rosea Superba. Full rosy pink; extra large.
 Sinensis rosea. Rosy pink.
 Victoire Modesta. Silvery rose, with white center.
 Venustissima. Deep pink, chamois center.
 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

YUCCA filamentosa. ADAM'S NEEDLE. When planted against Evergreens these give almost the effect of statuary, so massive and marble white are their great flower-stalks. Used for grouping among shrubbery, and for walk and terrace decoration, etc. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.; larger plants, 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz. See Plate XV.

THE IRISES

We especially wish to call attention to the value of the Iris for groups, for planting in masses on the lawn or among shrubbery, or for naturalizing in wild or uncultivated places. When planted in masses they produce a display of large, bright flowers, not equaled by anything else in their season. The most effective way to plant a mass is to use one color only, and it should be distinct and showy. See Plate XV.

I. Germanica. GERMAN IRIS. Fine named varieties, including many beautiful colors. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Ada Gigantea. White, blue fringe.
 Adonis. Blue.
 Albino. Blush and blue.
 Aurea. Pale yellow.
 Britannica. Pale lavender.
 Diana. Brownish yellow.
 Fantasie. Blue.
 Florentina. Pearly white.
 Garrick. Sky-blue.
 Gideon. White, blue-tipped.
 Gracime. Fine yellow.
 Mme. de Bonne. Clear yellow.
 Mephistopheles. Grayish white.
 Mme. de Brabant. Blue.
 Mme. Almira. Sky-blue.
 Othello. Brownish yellow.
 Pallida. Dark blue.
 Prince de Brignet. Pure white.
 Princess Mary. Blue.
 Queen of Gypsies. Lavender and bronze, feathered rich plume.
 Virgin. Brownish yellow.

I. Kæmpferi. JAPANESE IRIS. The flowers of these Irises grow to an enormous size, averaging 6 to 8 inches in diameter, while the beauty and variety of their coloring surpass description. For want of space we do not give a descriptive list in this catalogue of the varieties. When selection of kinds is left to us, the best and most distinct sorts will be sent. Good named varieties, 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz., \$18 per 100.

Ujino Holons. White; best.
 Apollo. White and pink.
 Mrs. Buchanan. Dark blue.
 Peachblow. Blush.
 Mt. Hood. Fine blue.



Arundo Donax variegata, at Glenwood (See page 45)



Berberis Thunbergii (See pages 27 and 38)



Yucca (See page 44)



Iris Kæmpferi (See page 44)



Azalea amœna (See page 25)



IRIS Kämpferi, continued

Sinia No Hana. Lavender, dark veins.
Mana Dourii. Light lavender.
Toutoise. Purple, striped and spotted.
Sanowa tashi. Pure white dwarf.
Shisti Odan. Lavender, dark veined.
Corea. Velvety purple.
Meiram. Lavender, dark veined.
Dion Sidi. Sky-blue.
Gloriosa. Dark blue, yellow center.
White Empress. White.
Emperor. Purple.
Dos his ka. Bluish white, dark veined.
Sultana. Fine blue, semi-double.
Tokyo. Blue, white center.
Jezo. Light purple.
Tenek's Seedling. Dark blue.
Momfa no taki. Dark blue, yellow center.

ORNAMENTAL GRASSES

These are among the finest of all hardy plants for bedding. All are exceedingly graceful, with large and plump flower-heads.

ARUNDO donax variegata. Foliage creamy white and green. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

EULALIA gracillima univittata. The narrow green leaves have a conspicuous white midrib. 20c. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

E. Japonica striata. Green leaves, striped with white. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

E. Japonica zebrina. In this the yellow stripes run across the leaves. 25c. each, \$2.50 per doz.

ERIANTHUS Ravennæ. Leaves green; feathery plumes a foot long. 25 cts. each, \$2.50 per doz.

GYNERIUM argenteum. PAMPAS GRASS. The silvery plumes are produced on stems 6 to 8 feet high. Strong plants, 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; extra strong clumps at 50 cts.

PERENNIAL PHLOXES

These vary from 1 to 4 feet in height and bloom from early summer until autumn. The flower-panicles are of brilliant colors, pyramidal and often 6 inches across. 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz.

Althis. Deep pink.

Ætna. Fine salmon-scarlet, dark crimson eye. 20 cts.

Pearl. Standard white. 20 cts.

Eclaireur. Purplish crimson. 20 cts.

Ornament. Rosy magenta, crimson eye.

Peach Blow. Delicate pink, with white markings. 20 cts.

Eugene Danzenvillier. Lilac shading white, white center.

Zouave. Purplish crimson. 15 cts.

Thebaide. Salmon-red, crimson eye. 15 cts.

Lothair. Salmon-red, carmine eye. 15 cts.

RARE WATER LILIES, CHOICE AQUATICS

We can supply our customers with a full line of these desirable plants upon reasonable terms. Selections and estimates made on application.

Hardy Fruits and Nuts

We cannot furnish any varieties or sizes not included in this list

In the following pages we offer the varieties found most generally satisfactory over a wide range of country, together with the more promising new sorts. As these are now pretty well known, we omit descriptions.

APPLES

4 to 5½ ft., ½ to ¾ in., col., 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Early Varieties.—Autumn Strawberry, Cornell's Fancy, Early Harvest, Fall Pippin, Gravenstein, Maiden's Blush, Red Astrachan, Wealthy, Smokehouse, Rome Beauty.

Winter Varieties.—American Golden Russet or Sheepnose, Baldwin, Ben Davis (New

York Pippin), Bismarck, Fallawater, King of Tompkins County, Northern Spy, Rambo, Rhode Island Greening, Seek No Further, Smith's Cider, Sutton Beauty, Talman's Sweet, York Imperial, Wine Sap.

Crab Apples.—Very ornamental when in fruit or flower, and excellent for preserving—Gen. Grant, Hyslop, Martha, Transcendent, Whitney. 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.



PEARS

First-class trees, 5 to 6 feet, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in. cal., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Pears can be grown in almost any good soil, with the same treatment as apples.

In Standard Pears we furnish the following list :

Summer Varieties.—Bartlett, Beurre Giffard, Buffum, Clapp's Favorite, Doyenne d'Ete, Manning's Elizabeth, Osband's Summer, Tyson, Wilder.

Autumn Varieties.—Belle Lucrative, Beurre d'Anjou, Flemish Beauty, Howell, Kieffer, Seckel, Sheldon, Vermont Beauty.

Worden-Seckel. \$1 each, \$9 per doz.

Winter Varieties.—Duchesse de Bordeaux, Lawrence, Rutter, Winter Nelis.

Dwarf Pears require thorough cultivation to grow them to perfection, but are desirable in small yards. Plant deep enough to cover the junction of the Pear and quince 2 or 3 inches. We offer Duchesse d'Angouleme, Louise Bonne de Jersey, Bartlett, Beurre d'Anjou, Clapp's Favorite, Howell, Lawrence, Seckel. 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

PLUMS

First-class trees, 1 in. cal., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Bradshaw, Coe's Golden Drop, General Hand, German Prune, Guii, Imperial Gage, Lombard, Reine Claude, Shipper's Pride, Shropshire Damson, Yellow Egg, Yellow Gage.

Japan Plums. We offer the best varieties, Abundance, Burbank, Hale and Satsuma, at 60 cts. each, \$6 per doz.

PEACHES

4 to 6 ft., 20 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$10 per 100

Alexander, Chair's Choice, Champion, Crawford's Early, Crawford's Late, Crosby, Elberta, Globe, Mountain Rose, Oldmixon Free, Reeves' Favorite, Stephen's Rareriipe, Stump the World, Triumph, Wonderful.

APRICOTS

40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Breda, Harris Hardy, Moorpark.

RUSSIAN VARIETIES.—Alexis, Nicholas.

NECTARINES

Boston, Downton, Hardwick, New White. 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

QUINCES

Champion, Meech's Prolific, Orange or Apple. 2 to 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

CHERRIES

First-class trees, $\frac{3}{4}$ to $1\frac{1}{4}$ in., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.

Black Eagle, Black Tartarian, Coe's Transparent, Downer's Late Red, Early Richmond, Elton, English Morello, Governor Wood, Louis Philippe, May Duke, Mercer, Montmorency, Napoleon Bigarreau, Reine Hortense, Rockport Bigarreau, Yellow Spanish.

MULBERRIES

Downing's Everbearing. 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.; 6 to 8 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

New American. 2 yrs., 4 to 6 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.

Russian. 4 to 5 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

PERSIMMONS

American (*Diospyros Virginiana*). 4 to 5 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Japanese. We offer the best varieties. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 3 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., 75 cts. each, \$7.50 per doz.

NUTS

CHESTNUTS

American Sweet Seedlings. 2 yrs., 2 to 3 ft., 25 cts. each; 3 to 5 ft., 40 cts. each.

Dwarf (Chinquapin). 2 to 3 ft., 40c. each.

Japan Giant. 1-yr. grafts, \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 2-yr. grafts, \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; 4 to 5 ft., \$3 each; seedlings, 4 to 5 ft., 75 cts.

Numbo and Paragon. 1-yr. grafts, 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ ft., \$1 each, \$10 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., \$1.50 each, \$15 per doz.; seedlings, 2 yrs., 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each.

WALNUTS

Black. 4 to 5 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

English. 2 to 3 ft., 30 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Japan Seiboldii and Max cordiformis. 4 to 5 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3.50 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

White (Butternut). 6 to 8 ft., 75 cts. each, \$8 per doz.; 5 to 6 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.



OTHER CHOICE NUTS

Almonds, Hardshell and Softshell. 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Filbert, English. 3 to 4 ft., 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz. Best named varieties, 2 to 3 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Pecan, Paper Shell. 3 to 4 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.

Shellbark Hickory, Thin Shell. 4 to 6 ft., 50 cts. each, \$5 per doz.; 3 to 4 ft., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

COOSEBERRIES

Columbus. 2 yrs., \$2.50 per doz., \$20 per 100.

Downing, Hough'on's Seedling, Smith's Improved. 2 yrs., \$1.50 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Industry. \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

Josslyn, or Red Jacket. 2 yrs., \$2 per doz., \$15 per 100.

CURRANTS

Black Naples, Cherry, La Versailles, Red Dutch, Victoria, White Grape. \$1.25 per doz., \$8 per 100.

Fay's Prolific, North Star, Lee's Prolific. \$1.50 per doz., \$10 per 100.

Pomona, Red Cross. \$1.75 per doz., \$12 per 100.

RASPBERRIES

\$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Red and Yellow Varieties.—Cuthbert, Golden Queen, Marlboro, Columbian.

Cap Varieties.—Cumberland, Doolittle's Improved, Gregg.

VEGETABLE ROOTS AND PLANTS

RHUBARB, or PIE PLANT. Linnæus. Strong roots, 25 cts. each, \$2 per doz., \$12 per 100.

ASPARAGUS. Barr's Mammoth. 2-yrs., very fine, 75 cts. per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.

Columbian Mammoth White, Donald's Elmira, Dreer's Eclipse. 2-yrs., \$1 per 100, \$4 per 1,000.

Palmetto. 1-yr., strong, \$1 per 100, \$3 per 1,000.

BLACKBERRIES

Except where otherwise quoted, \$1 per doz., \$4 per 100.

Our Blackberries are extra-selected stock, grown from root cuttings.

Erie, Snyder, Wilson Jr.

Rathbun. \$1.25 per doz., \$6 per 100.

STRAWBERRIES

We can supply the following list during March, April and May at \$2 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

Varieties marked with a star (*) have perfect blossoms, the others have imperfect blossoms, and require some perfect-flowering sort near by to fertilize them. Our strawberry plants quoted herein are put up especially for the retail trade, and are large and finely rooted —a bunch of 50 of them being fully as large as 100 ordinarily grown plants.

Beder Wood*, Bismarck*, Brandywine*, Charles Downing*, Crescent Seedling, Glen Mary*, Gandy*, Greenville, Haverland, Marshall*, Michel's Early*, Nick Ohmer*, Sharpless*, Warfield No. 2, Wm. Belt*.

GRAPES

Unless otherwise quoted, 2-yr. grade, very fine, 35 cts. each, \$3 per doz.

Black Varieties.—Champion or Talman, Concord, Hartford Prolific, Moore's Early, Telegraph, Wilder, Worden.

Campbell's Early, Eaton, Rockwood, 2-yrs., 40 cts. each, \$4 per doz.

Red Varieties.—Agawam, Brighton, Catawba, Diana, Iona, Jefferson, Lindley, Moyer, Salem, Ulster Prolific, Vergennes, Wyoming Red.

White Varieties.—Duchess, Empire State, Lady Washington, Lady, Martha, Niagara, Moore's Diamond, Pocklington.

Conover's Colossal. 2-yrs., fine, 75 cts. per 100, \$3.50 per 1,000.

SAGE. Holt's Mammoth. \$1 per doz., \$3 per 100.

HORSE-RADISH SETS. 25 cts. per doz., \$1 per 100, \$5 per 1,000.

HOP VINES. Golden Cluster. 15 cts. each, \$1.50 per doz.



INDEX

PAGE	PAGE	PAGE					
Abies	18, 38	Cranberry Tree	33	Juglans	12	Retinosporas	16, 20, 21
Acacia	11	Crataegus	12, 24, 38	Juniper	19	Rhamnus	36, 39
Acer	3, 4	Cryptomeria	23	Kalmia	24, 25	Rhododendrons	16, 26
Actinidia	41	Cupressus	23	Kentucky Coffee Tree	12	Rhodotypus	37
Æsculus	11	Currant	37, 47	Kerria	36	Rhubarb	47
Ailanthus	11	Cydonia	35	Kœlreuteria	12	Rhus	13, 37
Akebia	41	Cytisus	35	Larch	12	Ribes	37
Alders	11	Daphne	24	Larix	12	Robinia	37
Almonds	31, 47	Deciduous Cypress	13	Laurel	24	Rosa rugosa	39
Alnus	11	Deutzias	28	Ligustrum	30, 38, 39	Rosa Wichuraiana	40
Altheas	28, 29, 34, 43	Dicentra	43	Lilacs	33	Rose Acacia	37
Amelanchier	11	Dioscorea	42	Lily-of-the-Valley Shrub	34	Rose of Sharon	28
Amorpha	34	Dogwoods	12, 27	Limonium	25	Roses	39-41
Ampelopsis	41	Dolichos	42	Lindens	10	Sage	47
Amygdalus	34	Dutchman's Pipe	41	Liquidambar	12	Salix	10, 14
Andromeda	11, 34	Elaeagnus	35	Liriodendron	13	Salt Shrub	34
Apples	45	Elders	37	Lonicera	30, 42	Sambucus	37
Apricots	46	Elms	11	Lycium	42	Sciadopitys	23
Aralia	11	Empress Tree	13	Maclura	39	Service Berry	11
Arborvitæs	22, 23, 38	Erianthus	45	Magnolia	7, 8, 16, 36	Siberian Pea Tree	35
Aristolochia	41	Eulalias	45	Mahonias	25	Silk Vine	42
Arundo	45	Euonymus	24, 35	Maidenhair Fern Tree	12	Silver Bell	36
Ashes	7, 14	Evergreens	17, 23	Maples	3-5, 15	Smoke Tree	13, 37
Asparagus	47	Exochorda	36	Matrimony Vine	42	Snowballs	33
Azaleas	16, 23, 25, 34	Fagus	6, 14	Mimosa Tree	11	Sophora	37
Baccharis	34	Filbert, Purple-Leaved	35	Mock Orange	31	Sorrel Tree	11
Barberry	27	Firs	18	Moonflower	42	Spireas	32
Beeches	6, 15	Forsythia	36	Mountain Ash	7	Spruces	16, 18, 21
Berberis	27, 38	Fraxinus	7, 14	Morus	14	Staphylea	37
Bignonia	41, 42	Fruits	45-47	Mulberry	13, 16, 46	Stephanandra	37
Birches	5, 14	Ginkgo	12, 15	Myrtle	42	Strawberries	47
Bittersweet	42	Gleditschia	12	Nectarines	46	Stuartia	37
Blackberries	47	Golden Bell	36	Nine Bark	32	St. John's Wort	36
Box	16	Golden Chain	35	Nuts	45	Styrax	13, 37
Bladder Senna	35	Gooseberries	47	Oaks	9, 15	Sumacs	13
Bleeding Heart	43	Grapes	47	Orange, Hardy	25	Sweet Gum, or Bilsted	12
Bladdernut	37	Grasses	45	Orange, Osage	39	Sweet Shrub	34
Blue Spirea	35	Guilder Rose	33	Pæonia	36, 44	Symplocarpus	37
Bridal Wreath	32	Gymnocladus	12	Pagoda Tree	37	Syringa	31, 33
Buckthorn	39	Gynnerium	45	Paulownia	13	Tamarix	37
Burning Bush	35	Halesia	36	Pavia	36	Taxodium	13
Buxus	23, 24	Hedera	42	Peaches	46	Taxus	21
Callicarpa	34	Hedge Plants	38	Peaches, Flowering	13	Thorns	12
Calycanthus	34	Hemerocallis	43	Pears	46	Thuja	22, 23
Caragana	35	Hercules' Club	11	Peonies	44	Thuya	38
Carya	11	Hibiscus	28, 38, 44	Pepper Bush	35	Thuyopsis	23
Caryopteris	35	Hippophaë	36	Perennials	43-45	Tilia	10, 14
Castanea	11	Hollies	24	Periploca	42	Tulip Tree	13
Catalpas	6, 15, 35	Hollyhocks	43	Persica	13	Ulmus	11
Cedars	19	Honey Locust	12	Persimmons	46	Umbrella Pine	23
Cedrus	23	Honeysuckles, Bush	30, 42	Philadelphus	31	Vegetable Roots	47
Celastrus	42	Hop Tree	13	Phloxes	45	Viburnum	33
Cephalotaxus	23	Hop Vines	47	Pines	19, 20	Vinca	42
Cerasus	12, 14	Horse-Chestnut	11, 36	Plane, Oriental	13, 15	Vines	41-43
Cercis	12	Horse-Radish	47	Platanus	13	Virgilia	13
Cherries	12, 46	Hydrangeas	16, 29	Plums	31, 46	Walnuts	46
Chestnuts	46	Hypericum	36	Plums, Flowering	31	Water Lilies	45
Chinese Sumac	11	Ilex	24	Poplar	8	Waxberries	37
Chionanthus	35	Indigo Bush	34	Privets	16, 30, 38	Wayfaring Tree	33
Cinnamon Vine	42	Ipomæa	42	Prunus	31	Weigelas	34
Clematis	42, 43	Iris	44, 45	Ptelea	13	White Fringe Tree	35
Clethra	35	Ivy	41, 42	Pyrus	7, 13, 14	Willows	10
Cornus	12, 14, 27	Japan Quince	35	Quercus	9	Wistaria	42, 43
Corylus	35	Japanese Maples	5	Quinces	46	Witch Hazel	36
Cotoneaster	24, 35	Jasminum	36, 42	Raspberries	47	Yews	21
Crabs, Flowering	13	Judas Tree	12	Red-Bud Tree	12	Yucca	44



In Ordering, please use this sheet, being careful to fill out Name and Address in full

THE WM. H. MOON CO.'S ORDER SHEET
OF
TREES, SHRUBS, SMALL FRUITS, ETC.

To THE WM. H. MOON COMPANY:

Enclosed find Cash. (Send only in Registered Letter) . . . \$

" " *Draft*

" " Post Office Money Order

Name _____

Name of Gardener

Post Office

County

State.

Express Office

Railroad Station

Do not write letter on this Order Sheet.

NO ORDER FILLED FOR LESS THAN ONE DOLLAR

OVER

DO
NOT FORGET
STAMP.

The Wm. N. Moon Co.,

Morrisville,

Bucks Co.

Penna.



J.H. McF. CO.

